### S&SHOES. , April 4, at 10 a. m.,

HOES, AND SLIPPERS. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. AR WEEKLY SALE raing, April 5, at 9:30 o'clock.

lor & Chamber Suits. DES, EASY CHAIRS, rpets, General Household Furni-Desks, General Merchandise, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

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natie. C. C., Yellow, and Rockingham lots. Also Decorated Tellet Sets, Tin-re, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. LA. BUTTERS & CO.,

NTIRE FURNITURE Hing 105 South Peorla-st.,
AT AUCTION,
Y-MORNING, April & at 10 c'clock.
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Engravings, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HUBSDAY TRADE SALE. Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Etc., MORNING. April 4, at 9:30 o'clock or, 174 East Handolph-st. w.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. NKRUPT SALE.

G. H. WINNING, Bankrupt, Morning, APRIL 4, at 10 o'diock, at enty-sepond-st.

Eobert E. Jenkins, Assignée.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. UNDINEUR NIETURE

OWELLING, 44 CASS-ST. orning, April 5, at 10 o'clk, without reserve, the entire contents of Casistic consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Furniture, Beda, Bedding, Stoves, etc., VM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. TINUED SALE. ANKRUPT STOCK ATIONERY, POTTERY,

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The best place in Chicago for Har Goods, wholesale of rotali. Improve Gossajnor Wayes a specialty. 40 Mon-

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& STATIONERY

tion of the New York Times is 25,000 ertisements are charged at 50 cents sican Newspaper Union gives an adver-circulation for 20 cents s line. The American Newspaper Union Lists kly edition of the New York Post is 3,450 advertisements are charged at 10 cents a American Newspaper Union gives an adver-,450 circulation for less than 3 cents a line. on't think very well of the American Newshion.

ew York Commercial Aftertier prints a weekly
of 3,500 copies, and charges advertisers 10 cents
The Aftertiser has a poor opinion also of the
an Newspaper Union.

oston Post weekly issues 3,500 copies, charges
sers 12% cents a line, and expresses doubts of
esty of the American Newspaper Union, which
sat circulation for less than one-fourth the price
the Post demands. hich the Post demands.
The Hoston Americaer charges 12% cents a line for vertising in a weekly having 2.500 circulation, and arms its readers to beware of an institution which res 2.500 circulation for 2 cents a line.
The Torono Giode prints the best weekly in Canada.
20.000 circulation, and charges 25 cents a line. The cest has contempt for the American Newspaper lon, which gives 20.000 circulation for 16 cents a then.

The St. Louis Weekly Post sells 11, 612 copies weekly to Germans in and around St. Louis. Its advertising rates are 10 control to the American Newspace Union gives 11, 612 weekly circulation to make the American Newspace Union gives 11, 612 weekly circulation to make the Union gives 11, 612 weekly circulation to make the Union gives 11, 612 weekly riculation to make the Union gives 11, 612 weekly riculation to make the the The Lockport, N. T., weekly Times prints 720 copies, and charges advertisers 64 cents a line. When the Lockport weekly Times becomes a co-operative paper advertisers can use its columns at 54 cents aline, which is all the American Newspace Union demands for papers of like circulation and influence.

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befores as the sallings and the sallings and vary
as an accommodate. Shortest Sea Route, Superior Ships, Experiencedo negrant and Steerage Passengers, throng il points at special rates.

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STATE LINE. PATE OF NEVADA A Acri 1 1 Thursday Acri 1 1 14TE OF VIRGINIA THURSDAY Acri 1 1 14TE OF VIRGINIA THURSDAY ACRI 1 1 THURSDAY APRI 1 1 THURSDAY ART ACRI 1 1 THURSDAY ART ACRI 1 1 THURSDAY ART ACRI 1 1 THURSDAY ART ACRI 1 1 1 THURSDAY ART ACRI 1 1 THURSDAY A

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Adding three times a week to and from British Lowest Prices.
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# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

stans had 53,000 sick in Europe alone.

MARINE WAR-RISKS.

steam, and 1/4 of 1 per cent by sail; for full range of the Baltic, 1/2 of 1 per cent.

WAR MISCELLANY.

TREATY-POINTS THAT RUSSIA WILL NOT ALLOW TO BE TOUCHED.

Dispatch to London Times.

VIRNNA, March 18.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Norddeutsche Aligemeine Zeitung, who, as a rule, is well informed about the views prevailing in Russian official circles, the war indemnity, the occupation of Armenia as an equivalent for part of it, and the cession of the Dobrudja, for which Roumania is to exchange the portion of Bessarabia ceded to her after the Crimean war, are noted as the points which Russia will not allow

noted as the points which Russia will not allow to be touched. He then continues:

noted as the points which Russia will not allow to be touched. He then continues:

How we shall finally arrange matters with Roumania about the retrocession of Southers Bessarabia and its ultimate exchange for the Dobrudja is an affair exclusively our own and of Roumania. If Roumania should absolutely refuse to accept this restitution and compensation, which appears to us but just, and if the European Powers should prefer to see the Russian double-eagle more permanently established south of the Danube, we can wait, and Russia on that account will begin no fresh war either with Roumania, or its Suzerain, or any other Power; but never, never will Russia abandon the wish and the will to wipe out the blot which France, in unlistorical and unnatural alliance with England, in 1856 imprinted on her escutcheon, and the humiliation they inflicted on Russia's national pride. These are the vital points which cannot be discussed; all the rest may and can be submitted for the opinion of the Congress, especially as the chief point—namely, the amelioration of the consciousness of their own strength, which has been awakened in them, and as Russia will always be on the watch. What limits Servia Montenegro, or Bulgaria are to be opened entirely and to all, or only to the adjacent Powers; whether Egypt, Bosnia, and Herzegovins are to be occupied, and by whom,—all this contains nothing offensive, nothing threatening or provoking to Russia, and may therefore be the subject of discussion. If, on the contrary, the Powers assembled in Congress mean to censure, to revise events, to improve the treaty concluded with Turkey in any form, and to discuss those points even affecting the national and military honors of Russia, and which have been already argued with cannon-shots, and by the consent of Turkey have become accompnished facts, the members of the Conference who have not participated in this kind of warlike debate may meet with difficulties for the removal of which the public here does not see much chance.

THE BRITISH MILITARY FORCES.

New Fork Tribune.

The military forces of Great Britain as no

rganized are composed of (1) the Standing

serve, (3) the Militia, (4) the Volunteers, and (5)

the Second-Class Army Reserve. The Regular or Standing Army (about 132,000 strong) corre-

ounterpart in the American system. They are

Army, (2) the First-Class Army and Militia R

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. **CUTLERY**

VOLUME XXXIX.

**Golden Eagle** 

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10 OLD GOODS!

Weth a New and Fresh Stock.

NO HIGH PRICES!

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THE COST OF ADVERTISING IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IS TOO HIGH.
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ASSING PRICES HAVE NOT BEEN REDUCED BY THE BIG FAPERS SINCE THE WAR. THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION GIVES ADVESTIGERS MORE CIRCULATION FOR THE PRICE THAN PAPERS PRINTED ON ANY OTHER PLAS CAN AFFORD.

The above facts explain, the unfriendly attacks made upon the American Necespaper Union by the New York Times, Post, Commercial, Boston Post, Advertiser, Dice Berald, and other Journals.

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NO JOCKEYING

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We are closing out our entire stock, which is complete and fresh, at prices very much below current rates. Close buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us before making their purchases.

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First Boat for Lake Superior.

On and atter MONDAY, April 1, we will receive freight for all Lake Superior Ports at our Warehouse, foot of Washington-st, For rates and other information apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRI-AN, 72 Market-st., Man'rs Lake Sup. People's Line Stmrs.

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For mercantile business or societies. Those are, perhaps, the most elegant and commodious offices and rooms in Chicago: among them a suite suitable for railroad secounting rooms. Elevator from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m. Apoly to A. L. STIMSON, No. 41 Am. Ex. Building. FOR RENT.

First-class residence, 361 Dearborn-av., from May 1 Dining-room on main floor. Inquire of J. D. HARVEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

PROPOSALS. Proposals for Coal.

Sanled bids will be received at the office of the Dhion Tewing Association, 238 South Water-st., Chi-saco, Ill., until Monday, Anril 18. 1878, at noon, for lurnishing coal for all or part of the tugboats of the Association during the present season of navigation, 10,000 ten thousand tons more or less, screened or uncreened, and delivered on board of the tugboats night or day. Bids must specify location of docks for delivery. The Association reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL. The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, 273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,

Between Wabash and Michigan ave.

The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of Womea. OPTICIAN.

SISHT PRICELESS Fine spectac es suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

FINANCIAL. CLAIMS ON Third National Bank, Fidelity Savings Bank, Sta Savings Bank bought by JOHN H. WRENN & CO., Bankers, Bearborn and Washington-sta.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO. go WASHINGTON-ST.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Asso-iation for the election of twe Directors and transaction of other business, will be held Monday evening. April 6, 1730 o'clock. HARRISON KELLEY, Secty.

MISCELLANEOUS. P. QUITMAN

REAL ESTATE. For Sale at a Great Sacrifice.

The elegant two-story and basement 10-room bric residence corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Vernon-av All modern improvements, and furnace and gas it tures, barn; lot 27x120. Apply at 620 Wabash-av., o to MEAD & COE. 155 LaSalle-st. GRATES AND MANTELS.

#### RUSSIA ALONE.

England's Course Sustained by the Continental Powers.

The London Times Declares the Sentiment of Europe Is Against Russia.

Yet It Is Believed that She Will Still Remain Deflant.

Bismarck Makes Another Proposition to the Disputants.

Would Have a Congress Meet to Revise the Old Treaties:

At Which the Russo-Turkish Agreement Could Be Formally Considered.

Russian Troops Being Concentrated to Meet Possible Contingencies.

England Will Reinforce Her Fleet in the Sea of Marmora.

Additional Details of the Leitrim Murder in Ireland.

WAR INTENDED. NO OTHER PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION OF EN-

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune. ] LONDON, April 4-6 a. m.-The full text of Lord Salisbury's dispatch has not yet been received in Russia, but enough of it has been telegraphed there to give a general idea of its contents. It is regarded as putting an end to all negotiations for a Congress, and it has, as might have been ex-

BRATED THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF EXCITEMENT and ill-feeling. It is considered as equivalent to England's ultimatum, but no opinion can be formed as to what will be the character of the Russian reply. Some of the leadng Russian newspapers insist that it is TIME TO OPPOSE ARROGANCE BY PORCE,

and to seize such commanding positions as, in the event of war, to threaten the safety of certain English interests. The more moderate Russian journals are content to ask England, since she objects to every feature of the treaty of San Stefano, to state what ettlement she can offer to take its place.

THE OPINION GAINS GROUND throughout Europe that England did not wish to have the Congress at all, and that her policy of delaying matters as long as possible in order to strengthen her own power and exhaust Russia's finances was defeated only by Russia's decided tone and Lord Derby's resignation. Thus forced to reveal her real intentions,

ENGLAND UNDOUBTEDLY INTENDS WAR. The Duke of Edinburgh's ship, the Sultan, has been ordered home, but the iron-clads Rupert and Devastation, much more powerful ships, have been sent into the Sea of Marmora by telegraphic order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VIENNA COMMENTS. LONDON, April 3.-The Vienna papers, commenting on Lord Salisbury's circular to the Powers, say that Austria and England are agreed regarding Lord Salisbury's criticism of the treaty of San Stefano, and the steps necessary to protect the interests of both States, and express the conviction that only by the deference of Russia to Lord Salisbury's views can war between England and Russia be avoided.

BUSSIA'S REPLY.

A special from Berlin says Russia's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is preparing. Prince Gortschakoff is said to be anxious to issue it as soon as possible, to remove the unfavorable im-pression produced by the English circular. ROUMANIAN HOSTILITY.

Russian newspapers complain of the increas-ing hostility of the Roumanians. The latter are aid to be hindering the passage of Russian provision columns through their territory, and to have threatened to forbid it altogether.

LONDON, April 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Under Fereign Secretary stated that the British Ambassador at Vienna replied to a telegraphic inquiry that the Rou-manian agent at Vienna was his authority for the statement in the dispatch to Lord Derby of the 23d ult., that Gortschakoff told the Roumanin agent at St. Petersburg that Russia would not allow the question of the cession of Bessarabia to be discussed by the Congress.

CRITICISMS, BUT NO PROPOSALS. ST. PETERSBURG, April 3 .- The Agence Russe says if Lord Salisbury's note is to decime a Congress, its end is attained, but if it is intended to open discussion, discussion by written communications may last a year, particularly CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT.

LONDON. April 8 .- A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian calls attention to the significance of the Vienna dispatch to the significance of the Vienna dispatch to the Eastern Budget, which was published here yesterday simultaneously with the appearance in Vienna of a dispatch making a similar statement, which was telegraphed from London to the Political Correspondence. The statement is to the effect that the Austrian Government informed Gen. Ignation that "it required alterations to be made in the peace preliminaries, and that such alterations should be made with the concurrence of the other Powers. There is, therefore, no prospect of England being isolated, and the action of the Vienna Cabinet is calculated to promote the interests of peace." The fact that this statemen ared at the same time in the Eastern Budget and Political Correspondence, both journals semi-official in character, adds to its significance.

AUSTRIAN OPINION. The Political Correspondence, reviewing Lord Salisbury's circular, considers that in last re-sort the attitude of Austria and England will

inevitably lead both to the same issue. If the Congress does not meet England will take measures for the protection of her interests, which would, however, by no means inevitably

RUSSIA'S ONLY CHOICE. LONDON, April 4-5 a. m.—The Berlin Post publishes an article, which is believed to be inspired, adopting Lord Salisbury's criticisms of the San Stefano treaty. It says England will hardly remain alone in the opinion that the Treaty of Paris, until amended, is the law of Europe. Russis, therefore, has no choice between war or parting with the Treaty of San Stefano, as she would have to do if she entered the Congress.
THE FEELING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, April 4—5 a. m.—A special from Berlin says: "We learn from St. Petersburg that the direction of foreign affairs has practically passed into the hands of Gen. Ignatieff.
"Russia continues to purchase large quanti-"Russia continues to purchase large quantities of war material in Germany.
"Lord Salisbury's note has put an end to the plan for a revival of the Congress scheme which Russia momentarily considered."

WILL ENGLAND SUGGET A SOLUTION?

A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs: As the text of Lord Salisbury's circular is not yet received Russia has not decided upon an answer, but there is reason to believe she will not regard the circular as having anything of the nature of an ultimatum. As the British Government confines itself to purely negative

criticism, it may possibly be asked to suggest some solution of its own. It is argued that if the English Cabinet really desire to avoid war some pacific solution may still be found. The public regard the circular, however, as new proof that England has decided upon war, while in the official world it is said, although the circular is not pleasant reading for those who desire peace, it has the advantage of intelligibility.

AT ATRENS.

A special from Athens says the circular has roused enthusiasm there.

ITALY. A Rome dispatch says the Fanfulla believe the English Ambassador is actually urging the Italian Government to assume an attitude favorable to England.

PREPARING FOR COMMON ACTION. LONDON, April 4—5 a.m.—A Vienna correspondent hears that Count Andrassy, recognizing the difficulty of assembling the Congress, is preparing for common action with England. The consequences of Gen. Ignatieff's report at St. Petersburg on the result of his mission, how-

ever, yet remains to be seen.

A Vienna correspondent says: "Even the unanimous approval of the Austrian papers of Lord Salisbury's circular is but a faint reflex of its effect on public opinion." A correspondent at Vienna hears from official source, that M. Tisza, Premier of the Hungarian

Ministry, has informed the Emperor and Count Andrassy that he could not answer for the cor sequences in Hungary if Austria took a decis postile to or independent of England. BUSSIA'S REPLY TO ENGLAND. VIENNA, April 8.—A special from Berlin say: Russia's answer will contest Lord Salisbury's

dispatch point by point, and will declare the the aim of England's policy is plain.

ENGLAND. RUSSIA MUST BACK DOWN. London, April 8.-The Times, in a leading editorial article, says the main fact in the pres ent posture of affairs is that Austria and En and are one in their view of the treaty of San which would then be obviously untenable. GRANVILLE AND HARTINGTON.

A deputation of the National Liberal Feder tion to protest against the attitude of the Gov ernment, express disapproval of the calling out of the reserves, and to proclaim the desire of the Liberal party to save Great Britain from th shame and misery of an unjust war, were met at the Westminster Palace Hotel this afternoon by Lords Granville and Hartington. The deputation numbered about 500 representatives from ali parts of the Kingdom. Joseph Chamberlain member of the House of Commons from Birmingham, presided. John Bright introduced the deputation to Lords Granville and Hartington. Lord Granville, addressing the deputation, said he required no stimulus to adopt a course likely to prevent the country from being dragged into a war which neither its honorable engagements nor national interests demanded, but it would be deceiving themselves and Russia to conclude that opposition could prevent the Government from going to war it the Government was bent on a warlike policy.

opposition was to interpose by every means in its power obstacles to any rash and ill-considered action of the Government, the result of which might be war. THE ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

LONDON, April 4.—The Standard announces as proof that there is no intention of complying with the reported demand for the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora, that the ironclad ram Rupert and ironclad turret ship Devastation have been ordered to join the squadron there to replace the Sultan, which will return to England to refit.

Lord Hartington said the present duty of the

BISMARCK.

A PROPOSITION.

LONDON, April 3.—This morning's news show little change in the position of the Eastern question. Simultaneous dispatches from Berlin and St. Petersburg state that there are some grounds for expecting a renewal of the Congress negotiations, on the basis of a proposal made by Bismarck that the Powers be invited to meet o revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Such an overture from Germany would spare the Rus sian susceptibilities. It is improbable, however, that Russia will take any step or come to any decision until Gen. Ignaticff has reported.

ARMY MOVEMENTS. THE RUSSIANS OCCUPY PARTS OF MACEDONIA LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Constant tinople says the Russians have occupied the

garia.
The Russian military authorities and trans port officials to-day held a council upon measures for the ultimate evacuation of Turkey. PARRICATIONS. London, April 8.-The stories that the Rus-

sians have begun fresh military movements, and have made demand for the surrender of the Turkish positions on the Bosphorus, are at-tributed to the regular manufactory in Constantipople of irritating statements for the purpose of provoking England and Austria against Russia. THE SERVIAN ARMY.

A dispatch from Belgrade says a portion of the Servian army is advancing from Negotin to garrises Widdin, which the Russian are evacuating. It is stated that the Servians will also occupy Belgradschik, and probably the line from there to Pievns.

OBEYING ORDERS.
LONDON, April 4—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the Cabinet Council have resolved that the Servian troops shall occupy Belgradschik and Bulgaris as far as Plevna in accordance with Russian commands, but will withdraw afterthedefinite settlement of the Eastern question. Prince Milan declared that Servia would co-operate with Russia until Turkey was com-pletely dismembered, Servia's policy being the formation of a Kingdom comprising her present and former territory.

ROUMANIA.

RUSSIAN COERCION.

VIENNA, April 3.—A special from Bucharest reports that the two Russian army corps stationed in Bulgaria have been ordered to return to Roumania and take up positions between Giurgevo and Bucharest. It is feared that the Russians may impose a state of siege through-RESULT OF RECENT MISSIONS.

At a secret sitting of the Chambers to-day,
MM. Ghika and Stourdza reported the result of
their recent missions to London and Vienna respectively. The former said the English Cabinet had encouraged Roumania to hold out in regard to Bessarabia. The latter said Austria laid

stress upon the necessity of the Bessarabian question being settled by the decision of Eu-

LONDON. April 4-5 a. m.—A special from Bucharest says: Despite the popular feeling against the cession of Bessarabia to Russia, many doubt whether the Roumanian Cabinet is AWAY FROM HOME.

IEWS OF THE EUROPEAN MINISTERS IN WASH

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., April 3.—The foreign imbassadors in this city do not usually communicate their views upon diplomatic questions. A gentleman has been able to converse with several of them to-day, however, upon the im-pending European war, and furnishes THE TRIBUNE the following account of their sentiments: He says the feeling of Russia's Ambassadors upon the European question is very pronounced and decided. Nicolas Shishakin, the Russian Minister, states that the hope of Russia is that England will go to war against the Czar. A great nation like Russia does not propose to be dictated to. If a man comes into his house and attempts to control his household arrangements, he intends to kick him out. The European question has reached the stage of proceedings that Engiand cannot escape war with-out dishonor, and the best thing she can do is to commence it at once. Great Britain's move-ment in sending her fleet to the Dardanelles has culminated in Russia's determination to occupy Constantinople. It was not the intention of he Czar to take this step until England moved her fleet in this direction. England's commer-cial interests have reached that point that no nation on earth can regulate its own affairs without affecting Great Britain's commercial prosperity; and shall these nations stand still for fear of offending her Majesty? In regard to England's sympathy and help for the Turks, it comes too late.

TURKEY IS PERFECTLY ANNIHILATED, without an army and without any war strength whatever, and Russia has convinced the powers of Turkey that their salvation and their future prosperity is better off under the Czar's guidance. England's bluster and her warlike preparations are not feared. The indignation at St. Petersburg and at Berlin over the sailing of the English fleet is only an indication of the popular feeling in favor of a war with England. Mr. Shishakin says the conference of the Great Powers will certainly be held, and the all-important questions be considered, but that Russia's ultimatum is fixed, and she will submit to no dictation. From this high source of information the intimation was made as clear as could be that Russia went into the war with Turkey clearly foreseeing serious complications with England, and that the result

of the Turko-Russia war is just what was ex-pected, and that the Czar is prepared to meet these complications flushed with victory and stronger than ever before. Upon calling on Britain seldom has cable communication with her Majesty's agent here in reference to the with Russia was popular with the English peo ple; that that part of the English Ministry and the English leaders who decried it were de-nounced by the popular voice of England. The English navy was prepared for war. England counted upon the recent inventions in torpedo warfare, and applied them to her navy in all its bearings as being greatly advantageous to it. Great Britain's demand was an unobstructed intercourse with the Black Sea through the Dardanelles. There was no doubt that this claim would be enforced. Whether Great Brit-sin went to war depended upon the refusal of

paramount importance to her welfare. THE GERMAN MINISTER, Kurd von Schlozer, stated that the German Empire would go into the European Conference by invitation. He did not know anything abo war being inevitable, but he said Germany was determined to bring about peace as far as it laid in her power. In the Conference she would sue for peace, and, not being an aggrieved Power from the results of the Russian-Turkish war, her interests laid in reconciling the present ag-

gressive Powers. Gregoire Aristarchi Bey, said his Government had nothing to suggest respecting her position at this time. He expressed decided doubts of the sincerity of England's professions of friendthip. His Government was submitting passive ly, and anxiously awaiting the determina diplomatic negotiations in order that Turkey may realize her exact position among European

The conversation with the accredited agents of the Powers above mentioned, as well as that of Austria, was free, and may be considered as reflecting the views of the nations they represent. Mr. Shishkin, the Russian Minister, spoke forcibly, and he earnestly maintained that England's interference with the Russian man ner of settling the Russo-Turkish warw as im pertinent and insolent, and not to be borne.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Count Ladislas Hoyos, was of the opinion that
Austria is not deeply involved in the settling of
the European question. He thought certain claims could be settled by the Conference, but if not she would not hesitate to favor an alliance

The English Minister looked upon England's action as one in defense of her rights, and took the warlike preparations as a matter of

INCIDENTAL. INTERPRETERS WANTED. LONDON, April 3 .- A dispatch from Salonica

says the English Consul is engaging interpreters knowing the Greek, Turkish, and English languages at \$150 per month, commencing im-ATHENS, April 3.—The Admiral commanding the United States squadron cruising in Greek waters has ordered a man-of-war from Smyrna to proceed to Volo, near which place, according to the latest accounts, massacres and pillaging by the Turks still continue. The Turkish squadron has left Volo, destination unknown.

LONDON, April 8.—The report that Count Von Beust had suddenly left for Vienna is un-OUTSIDE AID CALLED IN.

LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch from Athens says the American man-of-war ordered to Volo is the Marion. Such aid as she can render the suffering Greeks, however, is quite inadequate, and perhaps too late. The French and Austrian Consuls at Volo telegraphed for men-of-war, as the Turks are quite demoralized and have threatened a French officer. An English manof-war is expected. The Italian Government

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

has ordered Italian vessels to receive refugees. this answer:

Kurios Bashdeki, Vice-President of the Provisional Government of Thessely at Pelion, and Chief of the Army, and Kurios Azelos, have received the invitation of his Excellency Heart Pashs, but they observe with astonishment that they are invited as chiefs of the malcontent party. They have to observe that there do not exist in Pelion chiefs of any malcontent party. There exists only the chiefs of the Provisional Government which has been called to govern this province until the realization of their vows. For these reasons, notwithstanding the pleasure it would give them to accept the invitation of his Excellency, they can accept it only in their real quality. If, then, his Excellency continues after this declaration to have the same sentiments, they can by agreement fix the place and time for the interview of the envoys of the Provisional Government with his Excellency Hobert Pashs. A Pera dispatch says 20,000 refugees have been sent to Asia within the last few days. RUSSIAN SICK.
Official returns show that last week the Rus-NEW YORK, April 3.—As yet but few applications have been made so cover war-risks on British and Russian hulls and cargoes, and no uniform rate has been fixed. At the marine inbankers, and insurances have been effected at their request to cover letters of credit for the purchase of goods in the Baltic, French, and Mediterranean ports, at 1/4 of 1 per cent by

THE LEITRIM MURDER.

THE LEITRIM MURDER.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

LONDON, April &—The following further details of the assassination of the Earl of Leitrim, his clerk, and driver, have been telegraphed from Dublin. The Earl of Leitrim left his residence at Milford shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by his clerk, and was driving on an outside car to Derry to meet his solicitor. He always carried arms. It is supposed the assassins concealed themselves behind a low embankment between the road and plantation, and that, having first shot the Earl of Leitrim, they shot the clerk and driver, so there might be no witnesses. His Lordsnip's valet was driving about a mile behind, and, on coming up, found his master and the clerk lying dead on the road. Life was still in the driver. The assassins meanwhile escaped in a boat across Mulrov Bay. The valet drove back to Milford and alarmed the police, who, coming to the place, alarmed the police, who, coming to the place found the driver still alive, but unconscious

He died shortly afterwards. There is no doubt that THE MURDER WAS AGRARIAN.

The relations between the Earl of Leitrim and his tenants were unfriendly. His Lordship was kind and liberal to the poor, but was very par-ticular and exacting in his dealings with his tenantry, visiting with unsparing severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. The Ribbon Society have a strong hold upon the county, owing in a great measure to his harshness. He had an iron will which disregarded alike appeals or menaces, and he poss traordinary courage and perseverance pursuit of his purposes.

The Times, in an editorial on the assa says it is no exaggeration to say that the news of the murder of the Earl of Lettrim, which caused a profound sensation in the House of Commons yesterday when confirmed by the Irish Secretary, has struck this country with as much pain and amazement as an unprovoked

Two men, McTaggart and Friel, have been arrested on board a steamer going from Ruthmullen to Londonderry, on suspicion of complicity

ENGLISH SPORTS.

PEDESTRIAN PRIZES.

LONDON, April 8.—The trustees of the champion beit have decided that O'Leary is entitled to take it to America, and anybody challenging sponds in organization and duties with that of the smaller Regular Army in this country. The First-Class Army and Militia Reserve have no to take it to America, and anyoody challenging him must go to America, unless O'Leary agrees to compete in England. The prizes in the late pedestrian match have been distributed. O'Leary received \$3,750; Vaughan, \$1,300; Brown, \$525, and other contestants got smaller composed respectively of men who have served three years or thereabouts in the Regular Army and the Militia. These men now form part of the civil population, but, as soon as Parliament sanctions the Royal order, they will be expected to repair to the brigade depots at which they are enrolled.

LONDON, April 8.—The Oxford crew arrived at Putney to-day. The university race is appointed for 9 a. m. on the 18th.

The Pail Mail Gazette says the stewards of the Henley regatta have given notice that all American crews contemplating entry must do continuously before the results. The stewards

are enrolled.

The Militia (85,000 strong) corresponds in some respects to the National Guard of this state, but the discipline is nearly as stringent as in the Regular Army. The Militia is only intended for home defense, and caunot be sent tended for home defense, and caunot be sent out of the United Kingdom. The members of this branch of the service are paid a small sum annually. The Volunteers (180,000 strong) correspond more closely to the State troops in this country than the Militia. The regiments are composed mainly of young men engaged in business occupations, and are commanded by officers selected by themselves and approved by the Government. also reserve the right to refuse any entry with out assigning a reason.

The Patt Mail Gazette doubts the justice of The Patt Mail Gazette doubts the justice of compelling Americans to settle their crews and pay entrance fees a month earlier than English crews. The intention, it says, is doubtless to make a full investigation of the status of the American oarsmen, but it would suffice if the names of the American oarsmen were submitted to the stewards at the time specified, leav-

ing to the Americans the option of selecting what prizes they would enter for, and who should make up this or that crew out of the list submitted, until the ordinary day of entry, -that is, a fortnight before the regatta.

FRANCE. RECENT LEGISLATION.

LONDON, April 3.—Paris dispatches says three measures introduced by the Government, the Colportage bill, the Press Amnesty bill, and the State-of-Slege bill, have all become law. The first prevents the recurrence of the most arbitrary proceedings of the De Broglie Cabinet, the second cancels its 8,000 press prosecutions, though extended by the Senate to about a dozen earlier or later offenders, including Paul de Cassagnac, and the third is directed against an abuse of power which, though not against an abuse of power which, though not resorted to by the Duke de Broglie, was no-toriously advocated by some of his colleagues and supporters.

There are inundations in the Department of Indre et Loire. The Seine and other rivers are also very high. Snow is falling in the East.

Frost has done some mischief in the South.

CUBA. EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION ON THE INSURGEN

HAVANA, April 3.-The Insurgent General

Roloff says he was in the campaign during the whole insurrection, and capitulated in obedience to orders from the Cuban Camara. The moto orders from the Cuban Camara. The mo-tives of the Camara for making peace are un-known to him. He had 2,000 persons about him, 800 of them armed, when he capitulated. The clause in the peace conditions liberating slaves in the insurgent ranks did the greatest damage to the insurgent ranks did the greatest to surrender, because the negroes would fight no longer.

.414,000

BURRENDERS.

HAVANA, April 3.—It is officially reported that 3,000 insurgents surrendered in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo during March. Of these 1,250 were men. The arms of all kinds given up amounted to 2,030 pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, April 8.—Drought and famine pr rail to a disastrous extent in Morocco.

WERNIGERODE.
BERLIN, April 3.—The North German Gazette BERLIN, April 3.—The North German Gazette says Count. Stolberg-Wernigerode will not at present assume his duties as President of the Prussian Ministry, as the Eastern negotiations require his presence in Vienna, and will probably oblige Prince Bismarck to remain in Berlin for some time to come.

EX-CONGRESSMAN VANCE.

Special Dissort to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The cause of Washington, D. C., April 8.—The cause of the flight of ex-Congressman Vance, of Uhlo, has been known among his friends here for some time. During the winter it was discovered that he had committed a criminal offense in the District of a very considerable gravity. Its exact nature cannot be ascertained, but saids from this, when last here, he was detected in taking books from two stores on several occasions. He was noticed concealing books from the tables and shelves in his pocket and breast of his cost. These books were afterwards traced to persons to whom he had presented them. His friends look upon these transactions as signs of a disordered mind, and they really believe that he was slightly deranged. He had promised to come here and arrange these things. It was also believed by his friends that be could make such settlements in certoin directions as would save him from prosecution.

The Gorgeous Record of One of Ohio's Democratic Statesmen.

His Nimble Flight from the Army, and His Sojourn in a Pen-itentiary.

Straggling Returns from the Town Elections of Monday and Tuesday.

A DEMOCRATIC REFORMER.

Special Dispates to The Tribuns.

Columbus, O., April 3.—Since it was found nat Representative John O'Connor, member of the House of Representatives from the Soldiers Iome at Dayton, was a deserter from the army and a bounty-jumper as well, his every move from the time he left the army up to the time from the time he left the army up to the time of his entrance in the Soldiers' Home, which he entered by perjuring himself, has been traced up, and the following is the faithful exhibit of the life and character of the reform statesman: The information gained comes in part from the Warden of the Michigan Penttentiary, and may be considered as official. It is found that John O'Connor was arrested in East Sarinaw, Mich., a few years since for robbing a Saginaw, Mich., a few years since for robbing a man of a sum of money while drinking with him in a saloon. O'Connor was arrested and tried, and, notwithstanding the great efforts ade to clear him, he was convicted and sen ced to the Michigan Penitentiary for three-rs. In prison he was known as "Three-ered Jack" and "Johnny Connors." It is aid that, previous to this robbery, he was condescription of the man given by the igan authorities tally to perfection with the Michigan authorities tally to perfection with the John O'Connor now a member of the House of Representatives. The work that has been done in tracing the record of this man has been of the most arduous character, but those engaged in it have never faltered for an instant, as they were confident there was something behind the senses which had not yet been brought to light,—something even more dishonorable, if possible, than desertion or bounty-jumping. In the description given by the Michigan authorities, every particular feature, expression, and peculiarity are given with vivid clearness, and one has only to read this description to point out the man. None but a select few have as yet been let into the secret, but to-morrow morning the above disclosures will fall like an avalanche upon the Democratic majority in the House, who have defended O'Connor and whitewashed him, notwithstanding the damaging charges which have fended O'Connor and whitewashed him, not-withstanding the damaging charges which have heretofore been made against him. It remains to be seen how kindly they will take to the new developments. In concluding his letter, the Warden of the Michigan Penitentiary, with great kindness of heart, says: "Should Ohio feel in need of more soldier-patriots or states-men, Michigan will be pleased to furnish them."

RHODE ISLAND. tion to-day is proceeding quietly. Gov. Van Zand t, Republican, will be re-elected by an in-

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—Returns from the whole State, except one town and one district, give Van Zandt, Republican, 11,118; Lawrence, Democrat, 8,195; Foster, Greenback, 588; scattering, 31. Van Zandt's majority is 3,399. His majority last year was 441. The Legislature is very largely Republican. The prohibitory strength is probably somewhat diminished.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Solution, Ill., April 3.—At the election held berry yesterday, Fred J. Rapple was elected Su-berryisor by 418 majority; Assistant Supervisors, John Scheidt, John Lyons, and William Gleason; Town Clerk, Robert T. Kelley; Assessor, John D. Paige; Collector, H. M. Lyford; School Trustee, S. S. White; Highway Commissioner, Michael Rapple; Constable, Patrick Hester. The Democrats elected two Supervisors, Rapple and Gleason, the Assessor and Highway Commissioner; the Republicans and Nationals com-bined elected the other two Supervisors and the Town Clerk; the Collector and School Trusee are Republicans, and the Constable a Na-ional. The contest was a lively one, a total of

the Town Clerk; the Collector and School Trustee are Republicans, and the Constable a National. The contest was a lively one, a total of 2,000 votes being polled.

Plainfield elected the following straight Republican ticket: For Supervisor, Harvey Stratton; Town Clerk, H. R. Fraser; Assessor, W. H. Cain; Collector, J. E. Bishop; Highway Commissioner, N. Sunderland; School Trustee, S. L. Mottinger; Constable, N. S. Pratt. New Lonox, Monce, Green Garden, Homer, Frankfort, Wheatland, Troy, and Washington elected Republican Supervisors, and those from Wilmington, Channahon, Jackson, Lockport, and Manhattan are Democrats, while a National was successful in Braidwood. The remaining towns have made no returns. Those received indicate Republican gains throughout the county.

ELGIN, Ill., April 3.—The so-called Greenback ticket was successful at the town election yesterday, as follows: James A. Carlisle, re-elected, no opposition; Assistant Supervisors, James W. Brown, William Frazer; Collector, Fred A. Cornell; Assessor, Garret Rosenkrans, re-elected; Town Clerk, William F. Syila, Il majority over R. W. Padelford; Commissioner of Highways, W. H. Wilcox; Library Trustees, Thomas Martin, N. W. Panton; School Trustee, E. C. Lovell. There were 1,200 votes polled.

Tuscola, Ill., April 3.—The following is the result of the township election Tuesday; Supervisor, Thomas S. Sluss; Town Clerk, James D. Higgins; Assessor, Robert Barden; Collector, Urbana W. Smith; Commissioner of Highways, Samuel Waddell; Constable, Benjumin F. Burtner. All are Republicans.

Sprangield City elects eight Supervisors next Tuesday, of which the Republicans and five National Greenbackers to the County Board. Springield City elects eight Supervisors next Tuesday, of which the Republicans and five National Greenbackers to the County Board. Springield City elects eight Supervisors next Tuesday, of which the Republicans and five was not completed until a late hour last might. On the West Side the entire Democratic ticket was elected over the Citizens' a

Monris, Ill., April 3.—Yesterday's election in the county went generally Republican. In Mor-ris the election resulted as follows: For Super-visor and Town Clerk, Republicans; for As-sessor, a Republican put up by the Democrats; for Collector and Justice of the Peace, Demo-crats. There was very little interest taken in the election, and no effort was made by the Re-publicans anywhere in the county.

the election, and no effort was made by the Republicans anywhere in the county.

Special Departs to The Tribuna.

Carlinvilla, Ill., April 3.—For the first time the Republicans elect a majority of the members of the Board of Supervisors in this county. It is reported that some of the Board are opposed to carrying out the recently adopted compromise proposition. The people are great it divided on this subject.

posed to carrying out the recently adopted compromise proposition. The people are greatly divided on this subject.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DAYENFORT, Is., April 3.—At the town election in Motine, Ill., to-day, two tickects were in the field,—a Cluizens' and a Workingmen's.

The leader were successful by 859 majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

GENEVA LARE, Wis., April 3.—The Republican town ticket was auccessful yesterday, with one exception, C. L. Oatman, Democrat, Justice. The following were elected: Charles Palmetter, W. B. Hawmersley, Charles Dunlop, Supervisors; Town Clerk, John B. Simmons; Treasurer, T. B. Gray; Assessor, Ira Williams; Constables, H. R. Durkee, F. H. Briggs, Sam Lytle; Scaler of Weights and Measures, J. W. Nowton.

Tolado, O. April 8.—The efficient

Points, O., April 8.—The official count of onday's municipal election was finished this ternoon, and differs materially from the supsed result as telegraphed in these dispatches, stead of the Democratic carrying the whole y ticket, it is found that they are compelled yield most of the honors to the Namals. McGrath, Democrat, is elected Streetminissioner by sixty-three plurality, and the tionals have carried the balance of the ticket th the exception of Clerk of the Police Court, or was supported by both Democrats and Re-

Right of the several officers were majority for Collector is 13. The vote for Mayor, was 40th in a total vote of 3,874. The candidates elected to the several officers were majority in this city yesterday, in the vote for Mayor, was 40th in a total vote of 3,874. The candidates elected to the several officers were majority in this city yesterday, in the vote for Mayor, was 40th in a total vote of 3,874. The candidates elected to the several officers were: Mayor, J. A. Piner; Marshal, Phil Rogers; Recorder, Samuel B. Green; Collector, H. N. Turner; Register, Enos Crowther; City Attorney, William Fitzgeraid. All are Democratis except the Collector is 13. The vote is the largest this city has ever polled.

Lincoln, Neb., April 8.—The election in this city yesterday was the most warmly-contested one ever witnessed here. Three tickets were in the field—the Republican, Temperance, and Independent. The laddes turned out in force to electioneer at the polis for the Red-Ribbon candidates. The anti-temperance element, without regard to politics, supported the Independent

electioneer at the polls for the Red-Ribbon can didates. The anti-temperance element, without regard to politics, supported the Independent ticket. The result of the election was unknown until a late hour this morning. The entire Republican ticket is elected, with the exception of three Aldermen. The temperance people have a majority in the Council, and the liquor licease will remain at \$1,000.

#### THE RAILROADS.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS. The annual report of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877, has just been published. It is a very elaborate and carefully prepared document, and makes a fair showing. The gross earnings for the year 1877 were \$3,197,321.67. The operating expenses for the same period were \$2,148,656.82, leaving as net results over ordinary operating expenses, renewals, and improvements, the sum of \$1,048,664.85. The amount expended on the road-bed, rolling-stock, etc., during the year was \$96,453.67, leaving to the credit of income account, \$952,211.18. The following general statistics of the operations of the road for 1877 are condensed from detailed statements:

spect, suffered much less extensively from the same cause.

The effects of this mud blackade have continued during the early part of the year 1878, and, at the date of this report, are greatly damaging the usual business of the railway in transportation of local products.

Out of 501,000 tons of freight moved over the road during the year 1877, 118,000 tons, or 23% per cent of the entire amount, was grain, and 115,000 tons, or 28 per cent, was live stock, both of which require either teaming or driving long of which require either teaming or driving long distances from the place of production to get to the stations; and of the freights obtained at and going from local stations, 104,000 tons, or 21 per cent, was lumber and coal, which require extensive teaming from the depots to the con-

The operations of the Land Department may be briefly summarized as follows:
There have been sold 76,034 acres, for a total
consideration, in cash, bonds, and bills receivable of \$170,758.65. Die of \$170,758.65.

The cash received on account of sale of lands and collections for previous, sales amounted to 129,483.65.

The payments on account of the Land De-partment have been \$08,094.91, as follows: Land Department direct expenses, \$24,002.09: miscellaneous expenses, \$10,199: and in addition the taxes paid upon the entire land-grant of the Company, \$33,893.82, making a deficit in

THE CHICAGO & ALTON MANAGE-

MENT.
Probably no road in the country runs smoother than the Chicago & Alton. While there are wrangies and contests for supremacy among the stockholders, Directors, and managers of most roads, and changes continually occur, it is very eldom that a change of any kind ever occurs on this road. For years past the Directors and managers have been re-elected with singular egularity, and their annual . meetings were regular love-feasts, where all seemed to be inired with a desire to tickle one another. Un her such circumstances it is rather strange that rumors should be in circulation that a change in the management of this road is about to take the management of this road is about to take place. It is said Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Superintendent of this road, is about to be promoted to the position of General Manager, while Mr. James Smith, the General Freight-Agent, will become Traffic Manager. This change of course will necessitate the appointment of a new General Freight Agent. Who will receive this important appointment is not yet known, but it is understood that the managers have the names of several excellent freight men under consideration. The change, if made, will undoubtedly work very beneficially for the interests of this line. The position of Traffic Manager has lately been created on many of our roads, and in every instance it is working highly satisfactory, and is proving a great relief to the General Managers. The Chicago & Alton, in giving Messrs. McMullin and Smith a boost, is doing the fair thing to two highly efficient and meritorious officials who well deserve the compliment.

THE PASSENGER TRAFFIC. The General Managers and General Ticket-Agents of the Rock Island, Burlington, and Northwestern Railroads held a conference erday, at the office of the first-named, to decid upon a uniform plan of selling tickets to par ties who desire to buy land in the West from land-grant roads. It is understood that they agreed upon a plan which will be laid before the meeting of General Ticket and Passenger Agents which will be held at Cincinnat to-day, with a view of having it adopted by all the roads.

with a view of having it adopted by all the roads.

The Cincinnati meeting will be a very important one, as on its action depends whether a war in passenger rates shall be inaugurated. Some of the Southwestern roads have been at war for some time past, and it is understood that they are anxious to bring the contest to an end. The fact that the cail for the meeting is signed by the very men who have been most conspicuous in cutting rates or paying commissions to outside per ies indicates an anxiety to have the difficulties settled, and to establish a new era of peace and harmony in the passenger business.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

St. Louis, April 3.—The representatives of the five roads leading east of the Mississippl River met here to-day. They decided to confirm the proceedings of the Chicago meeting of last week,—that is, to live up to the rates honestly and fairly. The rates to be maintained are as low per mile from St. Louis as from Chicago. J. C. McMullin and James-Smith represented the Chicago & Alton.

To-day the General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton contracted with the Missouri Car Company for 200 box-cars, to be delivered immediately. They are for use on the Missouri Division of the Chicago & Alton.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—In the case of the State ex rel. the New Orleans Pacific Hallroad vs. Francis T. Nicholls, Governor et al., Judge Roberts refused a mandamus to compal the issuance of State bonds to the Railroad Company to the extent of \$2,000,000, under an act of the General Assembly.

VANDERBILT'S CONQUESTS.

New York, April 3.—At a meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade to-day, a member said he had heard that William H. Vanderbilt had purchased an important line of the Grand Trunk Railway, which would decrease

APPOINTMENT. QUINCY, Ill., April 8.-Charles N. Lee, of this city, formerly General Superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, has accepted the appointment of General Western Agent of that road, with headquarters at Kansas City.

THE UTAH NORTHERN.
SALT LAKE, Utah, April & .- The Utah North rn Railroad was sold at auction to-day. There was but one bid. It was bought by S. H. H. Clarke, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Clarke, Superintenden Ratiroad, for \$100,000.

Mr. Abraham Mitchell, better known a "Uncle Abe," formerly General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has accept ed the position of General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He left this city a day or two ago to assume the luties of his new position.

Mr. James Johnson, better known as the Rev. Johnson, General Southern Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo, visited the boys at the General Office in this city yesterday. Mr. Johnson is reported to be a most eloquent or-Johnson is reported to be a most eloquent or-ator, and has but one rival among railway men, namely, General Manager John S. Cook, of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad. The two gentlemen had a friendly oratorical contest at Cairo a short time ago. It was nip and tuck between the two for a long while, but finally the victory was awarded to Mr. Johnson. It is un-derstood that Mr. Cook aches for revenge, and he may take advantage of Mr. Johnson's pres-ence in this city and have another contest to de-cide who is the better man.

cide who is the better man.

Since the new rates to the East went into effect the shipments by rall have greatly fallen off and most business is now going by lake and rail,—that is, by lake to Buffalo, and thence by rall to New York. The lake and rail rate is 20 cents, while the all-rail rate is 25 cents,—a saving of 5 cents per 100 pounds to the shippers. The New York Central and Eric Railreads derive most of the benefit from the diversion of trade to the lake, for they get the business anyway at Buffalo, from which point they can make rates to suit themselves. But the Western connections of the trunk lines will be heavy losers if the present rates are maintained, as they will get but little business while navigation is open. It is already evident that the compact in regard to East-bound freight will injure the Western roads during the navigation season, while the roads during the navigation season, while the New York trunk lines are benefited by the ar-

#### CRIME.

LAWYERS GETTING DANGEROUS.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 3.—This morning the cuit Court. In the first case called the attorney for the defense challenged the legality of the Grand Jury which found the indictment upon which the prisoner was arraigned, and the Court ecided that an irregularity made the indictment illegal, and consequently all the indictments found—some fifty seven in number—have been set aside, and a new Grand Jury ordered. It appears that the bailiff who subpomaed the rand Jurors found one man in his list who was Grand Jurors found one man in his list who was too old to serve, and, upon consulting with the Supervisor of the Towship, erased the exempt man's name and substituted another. It was this irregular proceeding which upset the whole work of the term. The expense to the county will be over \$500, and to witnesses a much larger sum. Besides, it will doubtless necessitate the calling of a special term of court to try the criminals, of whom there are seventeen in the jail. One hardly knows which to deplore most, the astuteness of the lawyer who discovered the flaw, or the astinite stupidity of the Legislature which passed a Jury law so full of defects, and which renders such a muddle possible.

A MURDEROUS SALOON-KEEPER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—Last evening Willam Brophy, William McNebb, and another nan, whose name is unknown, entered the saloon at the railroad-station in Wyandotte kept by William Walthers, and, after taking one r two drinks, began to raise a disturbanc Walthers tried to get them out, but they became so abusive that he resorted to force, and finally pulled out a knife and stabbed Brophy fatally in the abdomen and McNebb in the hip. Walthers was arrested, brought to this city t watters was arrested, frought to this city this morning, and lodged in the Clinton-Street Jail. He claims, to have done the stabbing in self-defense. Brophy was still alive this morning, but the physician says he cannot possibly recover. McNebb is not dangerously injured.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Herald has this of the election in Long Island City vesterday; Shortly before the closing of the polls in the Blissville Ward, Louis Smith, ex-Police Sergeant, became enraged for some reason and fired three hots from a revolver into the crowd. One shot shots from a revolver into the crowd. One shot took effect on Patrick Coles, who fell. He was conveyed to his home in Dutch Hills. His injury will probably not prove latal. At the third shot the pistol exploded, badly lacerating Smith's band. The crowd then set upon and would have lynched him but for the interference of Sergeant Carroll, who rescued Smith, and lodged him in the station-house.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 3.—The Grand Sury now sitting seem to be thoroughly sifting the shameless speculations carried on against grai shippers and others in this city, during the adshippers and others in this city, during the administration of C. R. Hough as agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. That gentleman was to-day confined to the county jail in default of \$1,000 bail, resting under indictment for embezzlement and larceny. The jury made another presentment this morning, but the name of the party implicated will not be divulged until the arrest.

DEATH WARRANTS SIGNED. NEW ORLBANS, April 8,-Gov. Nicholls signed the death warrants of Wesley Turner, who killed Frederick Erhardt; Jackson Edwards, for the murder of James Edwards; and wards, for the murder of James Edwards; and Alex Brown, who killed William Dudley. The condemned are all negroes, and committed their crimes in the Parish of St. Mary. They will be hanged upon the same gallows at Franklin on Monday, the 23d inst.

THE ABLY-ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., April 3.—The evidence in the ase of Peter Miller, indicted for the murder of Jacob Ably, particulars of which have been published in THE TRIBUNE, closed this afternoon, and at 4:30 this afternoon, after arguments by counsel, the case was submitted to the jury, who are still out up to this hour (11 p. m.).

SUIT TO RECOVER.

NYACK, N. Y., April 3.—The Receiver of the Rockland Savings Bank has brought suit against the Trustees of the bank as Trustees and as individuals for \$33,000, the amount embezzled by the President, Secretary, Vice-President, and other officers of the institution, claiming that the Trustees are liable for negligence in allow-ing the money of the bank-to be embezzled by its officers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3 .- in the case of Wagner Brothers, of Sturgeon Bay, who have been on trial here for the past week before Judge Dyer, for the illicit removal of liquors, the jury returned a verdiet of guilty. Sentence

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PLYMOUTH, Wis., April 3.—More acres of wheat will be sown in Sheboygan County than usual,—probably 10 per cent more than previous years,—two-thirds of which is already ous years,—two-thirds of which is already sown. Bariey and oats are now being put in by best farmers. The present week will hearly finish up the seeding with small grains. The season is nearly one month in advance of ordinary seasons; from one-third to one-half of the crop of 1877 still in hands of the farmers.

Special Dispates to The Tribuna.

Mennasha, Wis., April 3.—More arces of wheat planted this year than usual. Wheat is three-fourths of all crops planted. The season is four weeks earlier than usual; very little grain of old crop on hand in this vicinity.

Special Dispates to The Tribuna.

UEDARBURG, Wis., April 3.—The farmers have planted as many acres as usual,—about as much wheat as all other sinds of grain. Spring sowing nearly done. The season is about three

weeks earlier than usual. Not much grain in the country.

Secial Disputes to The Tribuna.

HANCOCK, Wis., April 3.—Farmers have planting about all done. There is more grain sown this spring than for many years before. More wheat sown than usual. Winter wheat is looking fine; lots of rye sown also.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—A terrible hall-storm prevailed throughout North Mississippi to-day. It is feared serious damage was done to corn.

#### FIRES.

CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 26 at 5:15 last evening was caused by a defective chimney in the residence No. 16 Liberty street.

No damage. The alarm from Box 387 at 9:84 last evening was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on the fourth floor of Clement & Sayers' mamon the fourth floor of Clement & Sayers' mam-moth clothing house on Milwaukee avenue. The flames spread rapidly, but the prompt ar-rival of the Fire Department saved the struc-ture. The damage to the building will reach about \$400, and the damage to stock by fire and water, chiefly the latter, will reach about \$4,000, fully covered by insurance.

The alarm from Box 146 at 12:10 yesterday afternoon was caused by a defective flue in the second-hand store of H. Gohlke, No. 245 Cottage Grove avenue. Damage, \$10. ove avenue. Damage, \$10.

NEAR MAPLETON, D. T. St. PAUL, Minn., April 3.—The large barns and granaries on the Dunlap farm, one of the immense prairie farms on the line of the Northern Pacific, near Mapleton, D. T., were burned this morning. Sixteen head of stock, 1,000 bushels of seed-grain, and a large quantity of valuable farm machinery were lost.

#### MME. RESTELL.

The History of an Extraordinary Life. New York Herald, April 2. Mrs. Anna A. Lohman, alias Mme. Restell, was born in 1812 at Painswick, a small manufactur-

ing town in Gloucestershire, England, Her father's name was Trow, and from all accounts her early days were passed in comparative pov erty, as her parents were poor people belonging to the laboring class. Her early education was limited to a mere rudimentary course, and when about 15 years of age she went out to service. Shortly afterward she became ac quainted with a journeyman tailor named Henry ners, and after a brief courtship married him The newly-married couple passed a couple of years in their native land, but, finding the times rather hard, emigrated to this country in 1831. On their arrival in New York, Somers obtained employment at his trade, and they took up their residence in Oliver street. Henry Somers did not live long, as in 1833 Anna A. Somers was left a widow with one child, a little girl. Some say that the husband was an habitual drunkard and died from the effects of rum, but an intimate friend of the family contradicted that report yesterday afternoon, and said that Somers was a hard working man and died from a relapse of typhoid fever. He added that if Somers had lived Mme. Restell's life would probably have been very different, as up to that time she knew nothing about the business that she afterward adopted as a means of galning a livelfhood. After her husband's death Ers Anna A. Somers supported herself and child as

livelihood. After her husband's death Mrs. Anna A. Somers supported herself and child as a seamstress, and it is said during her widow-hood became acquainted with a woman from whom she learned the ingredients of the pills that afterward made her so notorious.

In the latter part of 1835 she became acquainted with a printer named Charles R. Lohman, and they were married shortly afterward. The printer toes not appear to have been able to earn sufficient for their support, as in the following year her advertisements made their appearance in the daily papers. During the next few years she gradually acquired a very unenviable reputation, and, although no direct charges were made in the courts against her, there was a very strong feeling expressed that some measures ought to be taken to put a stop to her business. A year or two passed away, during which time the citizens residing in the neighborhood of Greenwich street, where she was located, made several complaints to the Mayor and police, and, although the house was watched, no definite action was taken.

At last, on Feb. 5, 1848, a woman named Mary Applegate, of l'hiladelphia, made an affidavit before Mayor Havemeyer, in which she stated that she had been delivered of a child in Mmc. Restell's house, in Greenwich street, and that, when she recovered from her sickness,

stated that she had been delivered of a child in Mmc. Restell's house, in Greenwich street, and that, when she recovered from her sickness, she asked for the child, and was told by Mmc. Restell that it had been adopted by some lady whose, address she did not know. Mary Applegate also added that she had made repeated applications for the child and could obtain no information about it.

This affidavit stirred up the excitement of the citizens to fever heat, and, on Sunday, Feb. 22, of the same year, handbills were circulated calling for a mass-meeting to discuss what action should be taken in regard to the matter. A large number of citizens met on the following day in Cortlandt street, and then moved down to Mmc. Restell's residence in Greenwich street, but, as there were some thirty or forty of the Star Police on guard before the door, they returned to Cortlandt street, where they afterward dispersed. Mmc. Restell published a card the following day, in which she accused one George W. Dixon of having incited the riot in revenge for her having refused to comply with his frequent demands for money. This excitement appears to have attracted the attention of the legislators in Albany, and a law was passed bearing directly on the members of her profession.

Another year passed away, during which time Mmc. Restell pursued her profession unmolested, but in the meantime her enemites were not idle, and on Sept. 7, 1847, she was arrested on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree for malpractice on the person of Mary Bodine. An attempt was made to have her released on ball, but it was not procured, and she was sent back to prison. On Sept. 10 she was brought before the Court of General Sessions, and arraigned on the indictment found by the Grand Jury, to which she pleaded not

she was sent back to prison. Un sept. 10 sne was brought before the Court of General Sessions, and arraigned on the indictment found by the Grand Jury, to which she pleaded not guitty and was sent back to jail. The trial commenced on Wednesday, Oct. 20, of the same year, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Scott and Ald. Feeks and Tappan. The counsel for the prosecution were Ogden Hoffman, John McKeon, and Jonas B. Phillips, while James T. Brady and David Graham, Jr., appeared for the defense. The trial created an immense excitement in the city, and the court was crowded every day. The charge also implicated one Joseph P. Cook, a cotton manufacturer of Walden; Montgemery County, N. Y., the seducer and father of the child, and also John McCann, who made all the arrangements with Mme. Restell. It took three days to complete the selection of the jury, and on Monday, the 25th, the complainant, Mary Bodine, was put on the stand. She was still suffering from the effects of her illness, and her appearance attracted the general symptonic of the sure of the spectators. The trial lasted nine.

and on Monday, the 25th, the complainant, Mary Bodine, was put on the stand. She was still suffering from the effects of her illness, and her appearance attracted the general sympathy of the spectators. The trial lasted nineteen days, and the jury found the prisoner guilty of the misdemeanor charged. On the 11th of November the Recorder sentencea Mme. Restell to one year's imprisonment in the Pemtentary on Blackwell's Island.

Early in the following year Mme. Sestell again began to figure in the newspapers, as reports were circulated that she was allowed every luxury that money could buy while in her prison-home on Blackwell's Island, and, the people becoming indignant, the Board of Aldermen appointed a committee to investigate the matter. In their report the Committee found that Mme. Restell was treated in an entirely different manner from the other convicts. Her husband was allowed to visit and see her alone, her victuals were of a far superior kind to the regular prison fare, she was allowed a feather bed to sleep on, had a light in her cell, and was not locked up at the same time as the other convicts. On the strength of this report Jacob Acker, the keeper of the Penitentiary, was removed from office.

After the term of her imprisonment had expired Mme. Restell took up her residence in a large house, No. 163 Chambers street, which was handsomely furnished, and contained every accommodation for patients. It is about this period of her life that, assisted by her hushand and her brother, Joseph Trow, who occupied the position of chemist of the establishment, she began to make money very quickly. She lived in good style, and kept a handsome carriage and pair of horses. In the meanwhile her daughter, Miss Somers, received a first-class education, and in 1835 was instried to a Mr. Isaae Purdy, the son of a well-known builder of Tarrytown. Mme. Restell was pleased with the marriage, and gave the young couple \$3,000 to spend on a trip to Europe. On their return Mme. Restell bought them a handsome house in Washingto

Mms. Restell to take six pills, and soon afterward she was delivered of a living child. Nothing appears to have been done in this case, and matters continued to progress quite amouthly. The business was evidently on the increase, as about this time the husband sice begin to adverse under the name of Dr. A. M. Mauricau, ander the name of Dr. A. M. Mauricau. tise under the name of Dr. A. M. Mauric and, with Joseph Trow to mix their drugs combination proved quite successful.

tise under the name of Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, and, with Joseph Trow to mix their drugs, the combination proved quite successful.

As everybody appeared to begradually moving up town Mme. Restell determined to migrate also, and, in 1804, built the handsome residence. No. 687 Fifth avenue, where she carried on her business ever since. During the last few years her residence has become one of the curiosities of New York, and is invaribly pointed out to strangers as an example how money can be amassed in Now York City. In 1873 her brother, Joseph Trow, got married, and, as Mme. Restell did not like the lady of his choice, they quarreled and broke up their business arrangements. Her husband died last year, and ever since then Joseph Trow has been advertising under the name of Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, the same as that under carried on his business. Recently the trouble between the brother and sister culminated in a suit by Joseph Trow against Ann N. Lohman to recover \$10,000 in bonds, with interest, which, he states, had been given him by her in reward for thirty years' faithful services. The brother says that the defendant registered the bonds as his property at her bankers'. Messrs, William & John O'Brien, of Wall street,—and that for several years he regularly received the interest, but that after his marriage this income was stopped and he consequently brought suit to recover the same. In the nawer to the complaint Mme. Restell admits the relationship and the thirty years' services, but denies the liabilities in the matter of the bonds on the ground that he had signed a complete surrender of them for certain considerations not specified.

The particulars of the recent charge against her are as follows: She was originally arrested on complaint of Anthony Comstock for having in her possession drugs and implements to prevent conception. Several preliminary investigations, conducted by Assistant District-Attorney Herring, followed her arrest. Writs of hebes corrons were subsequently issued and

vent conception. Several preliminary investi-gations, conducted by Assistant District-At-torney Herring, followed her arrest. Writs of torney Herring, followed her arrest. Writs of habeas corpus were subsequently issued and dismissed, and the accused was remanded to the custody of the Court of General Sessions. On the 7th of March last she was held in \$20,000 bail on the two indictments. John Loutz, No. 179 West Twelfth street, gave real estate security in \$10,000, and Mane. Restell deposited the sum of \$10,000, which made up the required amount. She was indicted under the law of 1873, which authorizes the conviction of any person having the alotter.

indicted under the law of 1873, which authorizes the conviction of any person having the aforesaid articles for sale.

Mmc. Restell leaves quite a large property that is variously estimated to be worth from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. Mrs. Purdy's husband died some years ago. The widow was married again to a police officer in this city. Her son, Mr. Purdy, and his sister, Mrs. William Shannon, we great favorities of their grandmother. non, were great favorites of their grandmother and, it is said, will receive the bulk of her for

#### CANADA.

Plenty of Work-Taxing Government Clerk -The Campaign in Quebec, Etc. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 8 .- The unsettled state of political matters in England has sent flour up 50 cents per barrel here. The Government has information from Win nipeg to the effect that over seventy miles of the track of the Canada Pacific Railroad have been laid north of Winnipeg. The track is being rapidly graded towards Rat Portage. One undred men are employed on this section at

\$2 per day, and employment could be given to A good deal of importance is attached to the decision just given by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Corporation of Ottawa vs. Leprohon, a Civil-Service employe, it being a test case. The point disputed was whether the corporation had power to tax civil servants for income; and the decision was, it had not. The average annual tax paid since 1806 is said to be about \$10,000, which would represent \$120,000. that would have to be refunded. The case will probably be taken to the Privy Council in England, or to the Canadian Supreme Court.

A return laid before the House of Commons shows that the total value of dried, cured, and potted meats imported in 1877 to be \$3,622,495.

Amusement and sensation were caused in the House by a lady, handsomely dressed, vigorously plying her knitting-needles as the business of the House went on.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. prohon, a Civil-Service employe, it being a test

MONTREAL, April 3.—The Hon. M. H. Coch-MONTREAL, April 3.—The Hon. M. H. Cochrane and Dr. MeEachren, of Montreal, accompanied by Mr. Simon Beatty, of Preston Hall, Arran, Scotland, have been making a tour of the United States, and have visited some of the best stock-farms of Kentucky and elsewhere, best qualities for roadsters, for the purpose of exporting to England. They purchased heavily from the stock-farm of Col. Legrand B. Cannon, of Burillaton, V.

of Burlington, Vt. William Vollar, a contractor, has been com william vollar, a contractor, gas been com-mitted as a lunatic.

A Police-Magistrate fined J. B. Laverdure \$100 and costs for refusing a sample of butter to the Revenue Officer for analysis.

M. Hutchison, merchant, of this city, who mysteriously disappeared recently, has up all right, at Paris, France.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
QUEBEC, April 3.—The election-contest now going on in this Province is characterized by unusual bitterness of party feeling, even for Quebec. The Archbishop is determined, as far as possible, to prevent the priests from taking part in the battle, and has already given several of the clergy a bint that they had better look to the spriftual welfare of their people, and let politics glone. Mr. And the proposed the clergy and the proposed the clergy and the politics glone.

they had better look to the spiritual welfare of their people, and let polities alone. Mr. Angers, the late Provincial Secretary, is particularly severe on the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor-General. He says Lord Dufferin spent his time and the country's money in the West, electioneering for McKenzie's Government.

To the Western-Associated Press.

OTTAWA, April 8.—A cabiegram announces that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in favor of the award in the matter of the Provincial debt and assets. The judgment sustains the award, notwithstanding Judge Day's secession from the arbitration prior to its being rendered, and consequently sustains the principle of majority awards.

quently sustains the principle of majority awards.

Victoria, April 3.—The gunboat Rocket has returned from the scene of the Indian disturbance with twelve prisoners. The disorder arose from the whisky which is systematically supplied to British Indians at Port Townsend on the American side.

Parliament met again to-day, and, after a short sitting, adjourned until 2 p. m. to-morrow. The deadlock seems insurmountable, and a dissolution is regarded as inevitable.

THE WEATHER

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE, WASH-NGTON, D. C., April 4-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Liske region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds mostly from the north, stationary temperature, and in the Lower Lakes falling, followed by rising barometer, and in the Upper Lakes stationary or lower pressure.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CUICAGO, April 3.

Time. Bar. The Ru. Wind. Fel. En. Books



IN MEMORIAM.

Special Dispatch to The Trib CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 8 .- The Faculty and students of the Industrial University adopted the following resolutions as an earnest of the the following resolutions as an earnest of the respect and esteem in which the late Hon. Willard C. Flagg was held by that institution:

Wharsas, The death of the Hon. Williard C. Flagg has deprived this University of one of its oldest and most honored Trustees, and the State of one of its purest and most accomplished citizens:

Resolved, That we deem it fitting the relations we sustain, and a duty to the University and to the State, to express our profound appreciation of the exalted character and worth of our departed friend, and our mountul sense of the great loss which his family, his associates, and his fellow-citizens, the University, the State, and the whole country have sustained is this bereavement.

Resolved, That while we bow in salent submission to the will of the great Author and Arbiter of life and destiny, which seems now so afflictive, we will not forget the divine goodness which gave us a friend whose wisdom and unwearying work helped, the University so largely in its intancy, and aided so efficiently its riper growth. We will

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The schedule adopted for League championship games at the Buffalo Convention opens the season simultaneously in Provider nce, indianapolis, and Cincinnati, and for four games) Sept. 14. The

June 18 May 7 May 1 May 28 June June 20 May 6 May 2 May 30 June June 22 May 11 May 4 June 1 June 2 May 16 Aug. 20 July 90 June 6 Aug. 1 July 18 Aug. 22 Aug. 1 Aug. 8 Aug. 10 Aug. 1 July 20 Aug. 24 Aug. 8 Aug. 10 Aug. June 11 June 13 June 15 July 19 July 11 July 13 May 21 May May 23 May May 25 May Sept. 10 Aug. Sept. 12 Aug. Sept. 14 Aug.

July 2 June 25 July 9 July 18 May 19 July 4 June 27 July 11 July 18 May 5 July 6 June 29 July 13 July 20 May 18 Sept. 3 Sept. 10 Aug. 27 Aug. 20 May 25 Sept. 5 Sept. 14 Aug. 31 Aug. 22 Sept. 5 Sept. 14 Aug. 31 Aug. 24 Sept. Special Dispatch to Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, April 3.—In the Circuit Court today the Base Ball Association obtained judgment against Cashen Meyer, C. P. Warden, C. T. Bachelor, J. W. Garneau, and W. McNeary, stockholders in the concern, who have not up their assessments.

PEDESTRIANISM. 102 miles in twenty hours forty-two minute and one second this evening.

#### GLOVE-FIGHTING.

Two Young Bloods of the Bennett Strip Fight a Mill with Gloves in New York-Wall Street Excited Over It-A Terrific

Glove-Fight in Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A glove-fight occurred Tuesday night at Ottignon's place, near Union Square, between two young men well known in business and social circles. The affair was rumored for some days in Wall street, but was kept so close that only ten spectators were admitted. The parties were Herman Ceirichs, of the German Lloyd Steamship Company, and James Robbins, of McKisson & Robbins, wholesale druggists. Both men belong to the Pole Club organized by Jim Bennett, and have been prominent in the Racket Club as athletes. Both pride themselves also on their puglistic pride themselves also on their puglistic skill, and, though old-time friends, the match was made in all carnest to see who was best. It is said the stakes were \$2,000 and a champagne supper, but the principals claim there were no stakes or betting. They fought in boating trim, and were in fine condition, Celrichs weighing 178 and Robbins 148, both standing five feet ten. Only two rounds were fought, but the hitting was scientific and very hard. In the first round Robbins forced the fighting, and was rewarded by a blow on the mouth which drewcopious blood, floored him, and ended the round. In the second Oelrichs made the advances, and had themselves also on their pugilistic

floored him, and ended the round. In the second Ocirichs made the advances, and had his left eye completely closed by a powerful left-hander. He came tack promptly, however, and got in two blows, which settled the matter, the blood spurting from Robbins' eyes, nose, and mouth, and his second throwing up the sponge. Robbins is around to-day with a black eye, a cut ilp, a double cheek, and reneral damages. Ocirichs has but a black eye. The men admit the contest, but refuse to say anything regarding it. The affair made a big noise on Wall street and in the clubs.

Boston, Mass., April 2.—A most terrificgiove fight, for \$1,000, occurred between Tom King, of England, and Ted Timony, of Providence, R. L., here this evening. Both appeared in good condition, and seemed as evenly matched in point of age, weight, and science as any two men could be. King is 25 years old, has fought several successful milk in the old country, and recently came across; while Timony is 26, and has fought several prize-fights, one of which was with Tom Kelly at the Isle of Shoals a few years since. Each weighed 135 pounds, and the first, which was private, was witnessed by about

has fought several prize-fights, one of which was with Tom Kelly at the Isle of Shouls a few vears since. Each weighed 185 pounds, and the fight, which was private, was witnessed by about 300, including many leading business and professional men. John Haneran, of Lawrence, acted as referee. The gloves were hard, and every blow struck left its mark.

The first eleven rounds were very exciting. The punishment received by both was terrible, their heads being swollen out of all recognition. In the eighth and ninth rounds, after a protracted struggle, Timony was fought down. In the tenth Timony had the claret freely drawn, but fought gamely, and finally was knocked down. In the eleventh Timony showed pluck, but was battered and knocked all over the ring. In the twelfth and last round he came gamely to the scratch, and, after a severe pounding, fell exhausted and defeated. He was badly prostrated up to a late hour to-night, and some of his friends had fears he would not recover. King was also badly punished, but was able soon after the fight to go about. The fight lasted thirty-three minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHESTER, Pa., April 8.—The launch of the second Brazilian iron steamship, City of Para, from Roach's ship-yards on Saturday will be witnessed by President Hayes, his Cabinet, members of Congress, and brominent persons from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Harrisburd, Pa., April 8.—In the Dauphin County Court, Judge Pearson decided in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the case against the insurance Company of North America, which resisted the payment of about \$6,000 tax on premiums paid on policies by norresidents of the State.

Boston. April 8.—The bill amending the existing Liquor law was debated at length in the isting Liquor law was debated at length in the House. The bill was amended by adopting the Moffett-register section, and limiting the number of licenses to be granted in any city or town to one for each thousand lohabitants. FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., April 3.—Mr. Albert Brown has filed a petition in bankrupter Liabilities, \$60,000; assets, \$30,000. Mr. Brown is one of the most extensive loggers on Black River, and had taken some very heavy contracts River, and had taken some very heavy contracts that he could not fulfill on account of the open winter. He kept 200 men in the woods all winter, waiting for snow that did not come. Other lumbermen are in a similar fix.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The creditors of John McCool, the well-known builder and politician, have filed a petition to have him adjudicated a bankrupt. The petitioning creditors' claims amount to \$38,000. Besides his real-estate indebtedness, his other liabilities amount to \$100.000. He has no assets of any value. McCool held the office of Register of the city at one time.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

New York, April 3.—The charitable people of this country are asked to help the sufferers by the recent large fire in Panama. A letter from the Consul of the United States of Columbia says that many families are homeless and utteriy destitute, and the local means of relief are nearly exhausted. Hence aid is implored. Subscriptions may be forwarded to Munor & Espriella, 61 Liberty street, for this purpose.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Week INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'S B. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years. New York, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dran Sir: Having for seal years used your medicines, doubtingty at first, but eral years used your medicines. A first. Having for a later experiencing their efficacy with full confidence it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully a moviedge the advantage we have derived from them the pills are resorted to a often as occasion require and always with the desired effect. The iteady Reis mund be better described than it is by its name, puty the limitant frequently and frestly, almost involved in the promised trained frestly almost involved in the promised trained frestly almost involved to the contract of the

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one and from pale. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CUIT FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or exercisting the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S BEADY RELIE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Threat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Caterrh, Inflaensa,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism.
Cold Chills, Ague Unills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites. The application of the READY RELIEF to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford or part where the pain or unaction of water will in case and comfort.

Thirty so aftity drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments ture Cranne, Spauns. Sour Stomath, Heartburn, Siet Headache, Disribed Disribed Heartburn, Siet Headache, Disribed Dispinatory, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains, and the Company of the Cray of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of Water, It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is a remedial agent in this world that will cure a ver ague and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typost Fellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAYS THAT OF THE CONTROL OF

### HEALTH! BEAUTY

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Ingress of Flesh as Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Starts

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent his made the most asionishing cures; so quick, so real are the changes the body undergoes under the industrial

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt

THE GREAT BLOOD PUBIFIES.

Every grop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent cates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and and juices of the gystem, the vigor of life, for the wastes of the Body with new and some Scrotnia, Synbillia, Consumption, Glandinia ole, are wit

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. RADWAY—I have bad Ovarian Tumor in so ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said there was no help for it. I tried everything that was requiremended, but nothing helped me. I saw four headward thought I would try it: but had no faith in it. I cause I had suffered for twelve years. I took it bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Hadway's Pills, and we bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sim of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, martine, an happier that I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the good, write this to you for the benefit of other. To it would be the side of the bowels, over the good. PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER

We are well sequainted with Mrs. Kraptestimable lady, and very benevolent. She is means of selling many lottles of the Resist druggists of Aim Arbor, to persons amitted and tumer. We have heard of some wand effected by it. Yours respectfully.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Ang. 18. 1875

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILES

READ FALSE AND TRUE

THE DE

An Interesting Co Hendricks Willi

Blunders of the Pr and Surmises from the East met the of Indiana, and the Kansas, on the cars la and interesting con't Hendricks had been

to some legal businessington, and, but for the train, he would he apolis to see him. At had been discussed, the to a review of the last ing which its errors a might have been the quite freely spoken of of the National Dem been such ever since Convention, and is history of the difference that time. He that Tilden's manager

as ever he had known the greenback, he was instituted of "Slippery Seeing that old Bill All he did all in his power honor for Gov. Hener though," said he, "Tlow named Finley to thim with plenty of me He went first into Mic gument was that Twealthy man, worth of he was willing to this money in the den wasn't worth any Gov. Hendricks; "I dthan two millions and rich man." "I know was represented," con the tale was believed, went from Michigan in nesota, and other Stat ceeded, by

of every impecunious listing their assistant munerated for their w. St. Louis was filled w the Convention met, duced the Southerner to get the control of and to relieve themse to believe that he was be elected if nominate support." The St. Louis platfe ject of consideration, said to Mr. Hendric sheimer's interpretation platform had been add sheimer's interpretation platform had been add think you would have for the Vice-Presider Gov. Hendricks thus a I should not. Dorshe at the victory of The authority on the mean modified his views cor when he came into it paign his speeches much, and were unexe question plant of young man surges was venomously bit baby" at St. Louis, tresponded, "So I haperhaps, he was labo ment. Dorsheimer k Eaton, at this juncture odd that Tilden should stand-by of the Der his trust in such new chis trust in such new control of the man that was him me see; oh, I have itnever was what I shou yet he was one of lieutements." "Mayb took him on the principle World, told us of.

the New York Hotel a very same subject "Tilden is always to in order to placat his friends the cold thinks they will stam remembered the obser was repeated. Being was doing all he could marked: "Yes; but Hurlburt was not so more than the county of the co dahoning Valleys said: "Why, Ohio ha the monetary help give amount of financial aid told so by Tilden him money?" asked our yo JOHN THOMPSON responded Mr. Eaton; am most decidedly aga a bolitical campaign, bulk of it is misapplied ets of a lot of poli whom have not made a in twenty years." "Ti Headricks, "the only money can be applied in

Mr. Eaton then gave Mr. Eatof then gave to the imbecility of little of Tilden's affairs in Presidential muddle went to then," said he, as a member of the Coto call it together having a fravite Mr. Tilton, believing that if in his presence it would clined to comply with as far as he was conceaugathst such a procedur as far as he was conce agratnst such a procedu one of the Committe are thirty-six others, a ought to be off some with the control of the washington at the matter was," said alwass kept in the da affairs, and before ne gone forever. Do you it to not speak now! ernor, interested; "

ernor, interestedly; "indeed," was Mr. Eato
"I wonder how muce
campaign!" said our r
"DIRECTLY A
was Mr. Eaton's res
told me that he and El
law, had spent about
said that he thought
munerate them for thi munerate them for the afterward that Tilden about \$10,000 apiece of probably paid them in The chances of the the next Presidential sidered in a general set thought that Tilden a race, as the people dicader fit to rally ano did not arouse any

race, as the people discader fit to rally around id not arouse any on the contrary. On the contrary, they have the prize, though ington City they arearth for Thurman our Committee, is for the Democratic Senate was approached by among them, by Senathina." "But then, dricks, "no candidate elected President of the but Clay ever got the so," replied Mr. Eatou the way, old BIII Allier speaking terms. I we so," replied Mr. Eatou the way, old BIII Allier speaking terms. I we speaking terms. I we like time I met him, different men, when I tioned. "That nephe Democrat, for he imme," said he, 'but now wall street and his Ohio, and by God Gov. Hendelshe way of the contract of the contract

Gov. He's ONE or Gov. Hendricks lang dote, and shortly after after me with a sharp cause I did not come on the allyer openion.

R. R. Y'S READY RELIEF Worst Pains in from One to

ONE HOUR WAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CUR aly Pain Remedy

violent or excruelating the pain, the Bed-filaden, infirm Crippled, Nervous, rostrated with disease may suffer. PS READY RELIEF

L AFFORD INSTANT BASE. on of the Kidneys, ation of the Bladder, tion of the Bladder, mation of the Bowels, agestion of the Lungs, fore Throat, Difficult Broathing, Palpitation of the Beart, froup, Diphtheria,

Coid Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites of the READY RELIEF to the part rels, and all Internal Pains, and always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S IF with them. A few drops in water kness or pain from change of water. It rench Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. ER AND AGUE. DAGUE cured for 80 cents. There is not in this world that will cure Fever and ther Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, ner Fevers (added by KADWAY'S FILLS). DWAY'S BEADY RELIEF. Fifty cents

pere Bich Blood-Ingress of Flesh and R. RADWAY'S

aparillian Resolvent y an Increase in Flesh and

REAT BLOOD PUBIFIER.

Seres, Scald Head, relas, Acme; Black, ora, Canders in the rinciple, are within modern chemistry

and Bladder Complaints. g sensation when passing wat of the back and sidng the loins. of Twelve Years' Growth

- \$1 Per Bottle.

PORTANT LETTER. caralis.

a like knots on a tree. My weight was 373 and 1 commenced with your remedies, and we hundred and ten bounds, but they are used. I have taken twenty-four bottles of fice of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. Self-ray 1. Please and True.

MRS. C. ERAPF. MRS. C. KRAPF. r Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

will acquainted with Mrs. Mrs. adv. and very benevolent. f. alling many bottles of the E. Ann Arbor, to persons amic weshave heard of some with the control of the E. Yours respectfully. bor, Mich., Aug. 18. 1832.

DR. RADWAY'S FULATING PILLS!

alate purify, cleaning, and strebuthen, to for the cure of all disorders or the soil Bowes, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous lachs, Constipation, Constrences, Indiag pola, Billoushess, Billous Rever, Indiag he Bowes, Pitos, and all derangements al viscera, Warranted to effect a monthly at vegetable, containing no mercary, mit ions drugs.

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of the Stomach, Names. Rearrings of the Skip that Eyes, Pain in the Sid limin, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burns the above-named disorders. Price, 20 ces

ID FALSE AND TRUE. the letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. THE DEMOCRACY.

An Interesting Conversation with Gov. Hendricks and the Hon. William Eaton.

Elunders of the Past Presidential Campaign, and Surmises as to the Next Pres-

A member of the Enquirer staff returning from the East met the Hon. Thomas Hendricks, of Indians, and the Hop. William Eaton, of of Indians, and the Hop. William Eaton, of Kansas, on the cars last Sunday, and had a long and interesting conversation with them. Mr. Hendricks had been to Philadelphia attending to some legal business, and Mr. Eaton to Washington, and, but for meeting the Governor on the train, he would have stopped over in Indianapolis to see him. After the topics of the day had been discussed, the conversation drifted into a review of the last Presidential contest, during which its errors and its blunders, and what atom have been the result but for these, were might have been the result but for these, were quite freely spoken of. Mr. Eaton is a member of the National Democratic Committee, and has been such ever since the memorable Charleston Convention, and is thoroughly posted in the history of the different Presidential campaigns since that time. He is firmly of the opinion that Tilden's management of the last campaign

as ever he had known. An ardent believer in the greenback, he was not in favor of the nomination of "Slippery Sam" at St. Louis, and seeing that old Bill Alien had no chance there he did all in his po er to secure the place of honor for Gov. Hendricks. "It was no use, though," said he, "Tilden had sent a big fellow named Finley to the Northwest, and backed him with pienty of money to use in his interest. He went first into Michigan, and his line of argument was that Tilden was an immensely wealthy man, worth over \$7,000,000 and that he was willing to spend \$2,000,000 of this money in the campaign." "But Tilden was willing to spend \$2,000,000 of this money in the campaign." "But Tilden wasn't worth any such anm," interposed Gov. Hendricks; "I doubt if the was worth more than two millions and a half. Still, he is a very rich man." "I know he was not as rich as he was represented," continued Mr. Eaton; "yet the tale was believed, and had its effect. Finley went from Michigan into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesots, and other States in the vicinity, and succeeded, by

very same subject Hurburt remarked, 'Tilden is always treating his enemies well in order to placate them, and giving his friends the cold shoulder because he thinks they will stand it?'" Mr. Hendricks remembered the observation, and laughed as it was repeated. Being reminded that Hurburt was doing all he could for Tuden now, he remarked: "Yes; but there was a time when Hurburt was not so much of a Tilden man as he became afterwards." Our young man, having ventured the opinion that Ohio could have been earried for Tulden had proper exertions been made to induce enough of the dissatisfied Republican miners of the Tuscarawas and Mahoning Valleys to vote the Cooper ticket to destroy the Republican majority, Mr. Eaton said; "Why, Ohio had no right to complain of the monetary help given her. She got twice the

the monetary help given her. She got twice the amount of financial aid that Indiana did. I wastoid so by Tilden hinself." Who got this money?" asked our youth. "Well, 2018 Honory on Got \$40,000 or 17," responded Mr. Eaton; and then he added, "I am most decidedly against the use of money in a political campaign. You know, Governor, the bulk of it is misapplied, and goes into the poexets of a lot of political dead-beats, some of whom have not made a dollar outside of politics in twenty years." "That is so," replied Gov. Hendricks, "the only legitimate use to which money can be applied is for the payment of the expenses of speakers, and for the printing and distribution of campaign documents."

Mr. Eatof then gave a very amusing account of the imbecility of little Hewitt's management of Tildeh's affairs in Washington before the Presidential muddle was finally settled. "I went to him," said he, "one day in the campaign as a member of the Committee, and asked him to call it together for the purpose of having it brite Mr. Tilden to come to Washington, believing that if there was any magnetism in his presence it would aid us greatly. He declined to comply with my request, saying that as far as he was concerned his judgment was against such a procedure. Well, you are only one of the Committee," said I, 'and there are thirty-six others, and certainly their opinion ought to be of some weight." I saw Tilden in New Fork on the subject, but he was afraid that it would not be in good taste for him to go to Washington at the time. The fact of the matter was," said Mr. Eaton, "that Tilden in New Fork on the subject, but he was afraid that it would not be ingood taste for him to go to Washington at the time. The fact of the matter was," said Mr. Eaton, "that Tilden in New Fork on the subject, but he was afraid that it would not representative.

"DHECTLA ABOUT 250,000,"

Was Mr. Eaton's response, "though Hewitt told me that he and Ed Cooper, his brother-inlaw, had spent about \$120,000 additional. He cand that he thought that Til erent mon, when Thurman's name was mer-ned. 'That nephew of mine was once a moorat, for he imbibed his principles from , said he, 'but now he has turned his face to all street and his rear to the cornfields of lo, and by God

bio, and by God

for. Hendricks laughed heartily at this aneclote, and shortly after said, "The papers were
ther me with a sharro stick not long since besame I did not come out and give my opinions
the allver question. Now, I was not a meaof the House of Representatives or of the
late, and I did not see any good reason for
ashing into print on the subject unsolicited. I
late all right on the question, as my friends

well knew." The relative value of silver and greenbacks was then discussed, much to the advantage of the former. Mr. Eaton affirming that had Congress made the greenback receivable for customs duties it would have appreciated to par at once. "Well, if not at once, I believe it would in a very short time," said the Governor.

O'LEARY.

The Opening of the Pedestrian Contest in London.

Correspondence New Fork Times.

London, March 21.—Shortly after midnight I was introduced to Mr. O'Leary and Mrs. O'Leary at their lodgings, not far from the scene of the pedestrian encounter. O'Leary, a well-built though slight young man, over the middle height, wearing a mustache and with the forehead rather of a poet than a merce "walker," received us with a goalal American welcome. received us with a gental American welcome.

Mrs. O'Leary gave us some tea and toast, and
we chatted with her husband about his early,
life. He was originally a postman and a bookcanvasser in Chicago, and his first pedestrian feats were performed in collecting the debts owing to him for a Bible which he sold in parts. He had tried to keep up a certain amount of walking on board the steamer as he came over,

He had tried to keep up a certain amount of walking on board the steamer as he came over, but the weather had been too rough to permit of his deing much. I feit the muscles of his legs: They seemed to be flabby for timbs that had done so much work. But he expressed himself satisfied with his condition, and, now that the time was drawing near, he longed to be on the track and at work.

"I think," he said, looking down at his feet, "there are about 550 miles in these boots between now and the end of the week."

At a few minutes to lo'clock a. m. we entered the Agricultural Hall together. Only the press and a few friends of Sir John D. Astley were invited to be present, in addition to the trainers and servants of the competitors. The vast building, lighted by only two or three chandeliers, looked anything but festive. Two tracks marked the oval space in the great building, one for Englishmen and one for foreigners. Groups of men filled the inclosure in the middle, around which the tracks were laid down. Clerks were busy at the judges' stand. The great wide space of benches, set apart for spectators, looked chill and dirty. The light of a charcoal fire in a brazier fell mysteriously upon the small encampment of the pedestrians near the entrance doors. One tent stood alone near the foreigners' track. Among the groups of lookers-on the soft hats of Transatlantic visitors were conspicuous. Several gentlemen from the United States were regretting that Weston had withdrawn from the competition. "Guess O'Leary made him ill," said one of his countrymen, and

the tale was believed, and bad its effect. Finely went from Michigan into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesots, and other States in the vicinity, and succeeded, by

APPRALING TO THE CUPIDITY

of every impocunious Democratic editor, in emissing their assistance, they hooling to be remunerated for their work after the nomination. St. Louis was filled with these ciscquers when the Convention met, and their noisy gabble induced the Southerners, who were only anxious to get the control of their State Governments, and to relieve themselves of millitry tyranny, to believe that he was the only man who could be elected if nominated, andigo he procured their support."

The St. Louis platform then became the subject of consideration, during which Mr. Eaton said to Mr. Hendricks: "Governor, if Dorishemer's interpretation of the meaning of the platform had been adopted as orthodox, if don't think you would have accepted the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on it, would you!"

Gov. Hendricks thus appealed to replied: "No. I should not. Dorshelmer was too much elated at the victory of Tideen their to be taken as subnority on the meaning of the platform." Our house the process pleased our account of the platform." Our point of the platform. The should call a person to the platform. The should be added to the platform. The modified his views commonally bitter toward the "rare laby" at St. Louis, to which Gov. Hendricks, exponded, "So I have been toold; but then, perhaps, he was laboring under great excitement. Dorshelmer is a bright fellow." Mr. Eaton, at this juncture, remarked that it was add that filden should call a Democrat, and yet was a man of the man that was his Secretary of State—lett meet. Dorshelmer is a bright fellow." Mr. Eaton, at this juncture, remarked that it was add that filden should call a Democrat, and yet was a fellow the provided the platform. The should be added to the platform. The present platform the man that was his Secretary of State—lett meet. The proposition of the present platform the man that was his S

an English subject. Mr. Martyn was rather foppishly dressed. He is an amateur, and was waited upon by his own man-servant in a "white choker." As the men went round and round something like the school of herrngs in the Brighton Aquarium, round and round, in groups, in twos and threes, in ones and twos, in threes and fours, round and round until one began to get giddy with watching them, I noted their peculiarities. Mr. Gorkev, of London, struck me as the weakest man physically in the arena for a long, tedious, straining journey. Between 40 and 50 years of age, small in stature, his shoulder blades prominent through his jersey, he had a stoopling and an awkard gait. He ran,—it was a trot,—and he ran ungracefully and with a sad look in his pale face. I thought if I had been a very rich man I would like to have given him that £300, and sent him home to his family, without letting him run the risk of killing himself. Another runner was I. Smith, a short, compact man, with a goatee beard. He ran jike a bloodhound. As the other men and groups revolved, he was a sort of outer force, passing and repassing with a maryelous regularity. Harry Vaughan, of Chester, a fine, stalwart young fellow, headed the group of walkers, including the Johnsons, McCarty, and Bailey, and no man looked more fit than Vaughan. He was not tempted to run or trot as O'Leary was. He kept at a steady pace, a long, striding, giant-like pace that was the admiration of everybody present. W. Lewis, of Islington, was another favorite. A tall, well-built young fellow of 21, ne had done wonders as a pedestrian.

As time wore on it was plain to be seen that

miration of everybody present. W. Lewis, of Islington, was another favorite. A tall, well-built young fellow of 21, he had done wonders as a pedestrian.

As time wore on it was plain to be seen that O'Leary was getting bis Irish blood up at the somewhat insolent competition of George Hazel, of Loudon, who, through his own ill-conditioned ambition, or being "put up" to do it, matched himself against O'Leary, and kept level with him, haunting him on the English track like his shadow. Hazel is not a person of reputation, even among English pedestrians, and his hangdog, crouching style was in striking contrast to the straight, upright, graceful form of O'Leary, once or twice challenging him in words. When Hazel got shead by did to frunning as well as walking, O'Leary became worried and began to run, much to the dismay of his friends, who argued that he was thus bringing into play a set of muscles which would punish bim by and by. "Pil kili this wonderful man before I've done with him," said Hazel, passing him at one of the turns. "What did he say?" exclained Mr. Russell, a famous sporting Queen's Counsel; "did he use had language?" "Well, no; not exactly," we replied. "Pil report him if he did."

During a pause, when O'Leary left the track for a few moments, his friends begged him to desist from running. "Let me alone," he replied, with obstinate firmases; "I know what I'm about." An hour and a half had passed away, and still Hazel headed him by a mile or two. This fidgeted O'Leary. It did not matter that others headed both of them. He collan't stand this bitter, slouching, personni competitor. Therefore, he laid himself down to beat him. Hazel was warned that any infringement of the rules would disanalify him. This, and the fact that he began to find he wanted his breath to walk with rather than to waste upon words, kept him quiet, and the race went on O'Leary running and walking with a steady persistence that presently began to tell on his adversary, who, gradually, after the second hour, began to show signs of p

At a recent meeting on the education of women, the Duke of Argyll told two interesting anecdotes of the late Mrs. Somerville, who was so distinguished for her scientific attainments. On one occasion the Duke asked Mrs. Somerville what it was that first directed her attention to mathematics. She told him that when quite a girl she happened to see upon her brother's table a sheet of note paper covered with algebraic formulæ, and ahe asked what did x, y, and z mean, upon which her brother's tutor said. "Oh, you need not ask that question; it is a thing you cannot understand." She was annoyed by the answer, so she contrived to get an elementary book on algebra, which she had bo, difficulty in anderstanding, and from that time she developed, perhaps, the most extraordinary

talent for mathematics which ever existed in the world. He would say, from the example of Mrs. Somerville, that it by no means followed that women who took a deep interest in mathematics or other studies were unfitted for pursuits or occupations congenial to their sex. He would illustrate that by another anecdote. A friend of his was in Mrs. Somerville's company one day, when she was in what is called a A friend of his was in Mrs. Somerville's company one day, when she was in what is called a "brown study." She seemed in a state of complete abstraction, seeing nothing in the room, and listening to nothing that was said by those around her. The gentleman said, "Mrs. Somerville, you seem abstracted; may I ask you what you are thinking about now?" "I must confess," said she, speaking as she always did, with a strong Scotch accent, "that I was just thinking about a new bonnet."

THE COURTS.

Bankrupt Insurance Companies—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankrutptcies, Etc. Mr. O. H. Horton, Revelver of the German Savings Bank, yesterday filed his fourth month-

Cash on hand at date of last report... nuerest ...
itents of bank building, less expenses, repairs, etc.
tents of Wells street building, less ex-

Balance on hand.....\$ 600 The report was ordered to be confirmed, un-

less excepted to in ten days. BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE CHI-CAGO FIRE.

J. K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire-Insurance Company, filed his usual monthly report yesterday with the Register: 

THE MUTUAL SECURITY. The Assignee of the Mutual Security Insur ance Company makes the following showing in his bi-monthly report: | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,720 | \$20,

DIVORCES. Carrie Wilder filed a bill yesterday against her husband, James H. Wilder, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and adultery.

on the ground of crueity and adultery.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Emily C. Wadsworth from Charles H. Wadsworth, on the ground of adultery.

Items.

To-day is the return day of the mandamus case of the West Park Board vs. Hoffman. It is understood that an effort is making to have the case come up before Judge Booth instead of Judge & Allister.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the April term of the Circuit Court. New calendars will be prepared, and to-morrow is the last day for filing trial notices.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Franklin Savings Bank, of Pawtucket, filed a bill yesterday against Frank, Katherina, and Margaret Schweinfurth, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$6,000 on the N. ½ of Lot 10, Block 123, in School Section Addition.

James M. Ripley filed a bill against Harrison D. and Alice King, Cassius J. King, H. D. King, Jr., Martin Beem, and Alice King, administrators, J. W. Scoville and J. D. Harvey, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,000 on Lot 23, Block 125, in School Section Addition to Chicago. The same complatinant also filed another bill against Duff and Naomi E. Forter, J. Johnson, John Hughes, M. D. Severs, J. D. harvey, George C. Campbell, O. R. Glover, and the Union Muthal Life-Insurance Company to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,600 on Sub-lot 2, Lot 46, Block 35, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 89, 14.

M. B. Williamson filed a similar bill against deed for \$3,000 on Sub-lot 2, Lot 46, Block 35, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 83, 14.

M. B. Williamson filed a similar bill against Alfred C and Abigail R. Taylor and Nels Anderson to loreclose a trust-deed for \$3,200 on Lot 2 of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 3, and Lot 3 of the N. W. of Sec. 4, and Lot 3 of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 5, all in Town 30, 8.

See. 5, all in Town 80, 8.

BANKEUPTOY MATTERS.

Henry W. Raymond and Theodore T. Gillingnam, doing business as Hadley Brothers & Co. at Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street, having been unable to make any satisfactory anicable arrangement with their creditors, floot their voluntary nettition in bankrunger years. ing been unable to make any satisfactory amicable arrangement with their creditors, filed their voluntary petition in bankraptey yesferday. Their preferred debts are \$497.86 for taxes and \$513.01 for clerk hire, and the unsecured \$103.001.13. The largest creditors are Hadley Brothers & Kane, of Chicago, \$94,.494.28; Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, \$15,992.38; Osgood & Co., Boston, \$7,000; Mrs. J. Raymond, \$5,011.91; A. M. Scribner, \$3,631.87, and Pott, Young & Co., New York, \$2,528.35. Besides they are liable to the amount of about \$6,000 on bills discounted. Their assets consist of cash, \$609; stock of books, stationery, etc., \$50,000; horse and wagon, \$250; open accounts, \$17,875.64; policies of insurance, \$133,000; also a one-half interest in the firm of Hadley Bros. & Kane, doing a business in school furniture at Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street, value unknown. H. W. Raymond has secured debts to the amount or \$5,700. His assets comprise lands, \$50; and some personal property exempt. T. T. Gillingham owes \$3,300, and his only assets are a note of J. C. Robinson for \$850. A petition for composition was also filed, the debtors offering 40 per cent. A composition meeting will be held April 17. R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee.

signee.
A composition meeting in the case of the Sycamore Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Company will be held April 18.
A discharge was issued to F. Patzowsky.
The composition meeting of A. L. Sewell is set for the 18th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
J. S. Brown sued William Rink for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

J. S. Brown sued William Rink for \$1,000.
CIRCUIT COURT.

Rufus Pond began a suit for \$5,000 yesterday against Henry O. McDaid.

The Central Trust Company, Receiver of the New York State Loan & Trust Company, brought suit against Francis W. Palmer, claiming \$10,000.

William J. Norcross and Anna J. Swett filed a bill against K. K. Jones and a large number of others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,400 on Blocks 8 and 11 in Jones' Subdivision of the N. % of the S. W. % of Sec. 23, 40, 18.

George K. Schrenberger filed a bill against Charles H. Baker, J. H. Nolan, George F. Westover, J. L. Hayen, W. B. Brayton and Sylvester H, and J. G. McBean, and Samuel J. Walker, to foreclose a mortgage for \$52,000 msde by Baker to complainant on Block 2 of Laughton's Subdivision of the W. % of the N. aughton's Subdivision of the W. of the N. V. of Sec. 30, 39, 14.

The accounts of the late guardian in the Kingsbury estate were under examination again yesterday. Nothing of any moment was developed. CRIMINAL COURT.

Matt Leonard was on trial for shooting John

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODERTS General Dusiness.

JUDGE GARY-36 and 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52
to 50, all inclusive. No. 29, Levy vs. West, on JUDGE JAMESON-44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53 to debes JARSON-44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53 to 66, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS-121, 129, 131, 133, 134. Also a peremptory call of all motions for new trials to-morrow. No. 3, 323, Haine vs. Holste, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH-No call. No. 200, Harding vs. Hill, on trial. Hill, on trial:
Judez McAflisvrs—314, 326 to 349, inclusive,
except 336 and 338. No. 323, Bowes vs. Remington Empire Company, on trial.
Judez Farwall—1, 570, Green vs. Birmingham,

ton Empire Company, on trial.

Judge Farwell.—1, 570, Green vs. Birmingham, and 271, Kenny vs. Bowles.

Judge Killans—74. Barber vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

JUDGE MELLIANS—74. Barber vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company vs. George W. Cole and John H. Schulte, \$689, 38.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONVESSIONS—JUSTUS Klilian, elc., vs. Charles Henrotin, \$1,316.23.—Lincy Morrison vs. Thomas F. Nolen, \$461.

Judge Gart—C. S. McEntee vs. James P. McNamass, \$3,000.—L. J. Work vs. John G. Woodradf, \$156.86.—E. N. Stanley et al. vs. John H. Satheriand, \$227.46.—Mary Mattern vs. Lorenz Matteen and W. C. Dressel, \$6,989.16.—Pirst National Bank vs. Amarian A. Dewey, \$204.—J. Z. Clark, Receiver, vs. Henry N. Small, \$1,405.90.—Michael Feisenthal vs. Rollins E. Wilcox, \$237.88.—N. P. Wilder, use J. P. Arwedson, vs. G. K. Daneby, \$538.71.—John Aff vs. Jacob B. Hepp, \$188.60.—E. E. Cook vs. John N. Crawford, \$189.31. The Winthrop Hematite Company vs. M. D. Ogden, Charles D. Rhodes, and David C. Bradley, \$2,939.64.—A. S. Randall vs. William J. Faulkner, \$129.25.—John Knier vs. Obadiah Huse, \$705.—Charles Koenp vs. William Blanks, \$541.50.—M. R. Bortree vs. Thomas Purcell, \$288.90.—The irving National Bank, of New York City, vs. Safety Layton, \$2,387.41.—W. M. Berby vs. James H. and Catherine G. Ledlie, \$606.—Ping, B. Smith vs. Patrick Collins, \$176.75.—H. M. Bores et al. vs. Charles McGraw, \$379.72.—J. D. Marshall vs. William Blanks, \$66.54.—Prank Compton vs. Michael Traver, \$936.—8ame vs. John C. Polley and Andrew Pearson, \$746.68.—H. W. Jackson, Bereiver, vs. Samel W. Pease and Edwa. Laviamin, \$1.058.38.—

J. N. Harmon et al. vs. John Weinandt, 3448.99.

—John Walker vs. Mahlon D. Orden, Sl. 256.87.

Same vs. Same, \$1,476.03.—George Allen, Secretary of the City Pattern Company, vs. Frederick W. Koenig, \$327.32.

JUDEN JAMESON—Hannah O'Hern vs. Oliver P. Faller, \$287.63.—Flors McDongal vs. Same, \$206.49.—Robert Dett vs. Same, \$250.

Cincurt Courge—Convessions—M. M. Kirkman vs. George H. Bliss, \$739.33.

JUDGE ROOKES—John C. Davie vs. A. H. Lyon, \$68.91.

THE LOST BOY.

Mr. Christian K. Ross Continues His Narrative of the Search for Charlie.

Boston Advertiser.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, father of little Charlie,

the stolen chiid, delivered his second lecture in Tremont Temple last evening before a goodsized audience. Having given at his first lect-ure, delivered on Tuesday, a general account of the abduction and search, Mr. Ross nar-rated last evening some of the incidents of his ong quest. To filmstrate the wide-spread interest in the case he related an ancedote of a negro woman who, wishing to call her children into the house, cried out: "You, Julius Cæsar, come yer dis minute, or you'll git carried off like Charlie Ross." Nevertheless, he said he found some people in the New Jersey woods, within two hours' ride of the City of Philadelphia, who had never heard of the event. One of the most singular facts of the search was the number of prison convicts who professed to know something about the abduetlos, but who insisted upon being set at liberticas a condition of giving information or assisting in working up the case. Another singular fact was the number of lost children who were called Charles Ross. Of these there were no less than ten, though in all but two cases the name was given the child by persons who had found him. Several instances in which supposed Gharife Rosses have been adopted by persons finding them were briefly touched upon by Mr. Ross, who commented feelingly on the fact that, through his terrible loss, so many little ones, who might otherwise have become felons, have found good Christian homes. He said he had been criticised by some persons because he did not exhibit more emotion when investigating evidence promising the restoration of his son. People would say to him, "Why, you do not seem to be as much interested in it as we do," to which he would answer, "This is your first case of this kind, but I have them almost every day, and if I gave way to my feelings every time I should very soon be unable to do anything more. I restrain my emotions, because it is easier to bear the repeated disappointments." He said he had been asked how he knew his boy was alive at the time Mosher and his comrade were killed. His knowledge came from the statement of a prison convict, a brother-in-law of Mosher, that he talked with the abductors just before the time of their death, and that their conversation was of getting Charlie Ross to England and making a fresh effort to get money for him. Mr. Ross related also how he had fou erest in the case he related an anecdote of a negro woman who, wishing to call her the one driven by the abductors when they took Charlie, the identification being made from a peculiar habit of the horse, which the little fellow called laughing. The clew, however, amounted to nothing. In closing, Mr. Ross compared his quest to a search in a deep, dark abyse by the light of a taper. Now and then he could hear a little voice in the darkness crying: "This way, papa; here I am." He would light his taper and so in the direction of the sound to find that it, was only the voice of his hopes and the whispering of his own heart. And so he continued his search, not despairingly, for while there was uncertainty hope would incite to further efforts, and so he would continue while life and health remained to him.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Cuicago, April 3.—If German is to be taught a the schools at public expense, it should be so taught that the pupils may derive some benefit rom it. In the Division High-Schools pupils are supposed to learn the German language in the course of two years. We know that they do not. Let those interested proclaim the high standing of pupils in their final examination in German. Of what do these examinations con-sist? Questions which call for answers learned sist? Questions which call for answers learned mechanically by the pupil, who, after two years of patient study, knows little more than an immense collection of rules. He cannot form a simple sentence without careful thought. Conversation is far beyond his power. By close application and the aid of a dictionary, he can probably understand a page of German in an hour. Besides, the use of the angular German characters has spoiled his English headwards. And these are the fruits of two years study. These

ters has spoiled his English hundredling. And these are the fruits of two years' study. These are the results for which the city pays so dearly. But, since the wise men say that German should be taught, they should invest the city's money in the way it will do most good. Reform is sadly needed. The grammar used is a wretched imposture, written by a nobody, who does not even know his own language. He excuses the many failings of the work by the answer: "Other grammars are so." The mode of study is equally bad, conversation being almost entirely excluded. Let the wise men of the Board, who voted for the continuance of the German, pay a visit to our class-room, in High School, and attempt to open a conversation with the German class which graduates in June. with the German class which graduates in June If they are understood and answered it will b

A HIGH-SCHOOL GERMAN STUDENT. GOLDEN WEDDING AT ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 8.—At the Baptist Church ast night occurred the celebration of the golden wedding of the Town Clerk, R. W. Padelford nd wife. They have been citizens of this place for a third of a century, have a large number of friends, and the occasion was observed with nuch eciat. Numberless presents were re-ceived by the happy couple.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORIGER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS partons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged as the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. Saturdaya: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 12: Twenty-section-st. Doubtellers and Stationers, 123 S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madion-st., noar Western-av. 1009 Met. 1 HOUSET THRUMSTON, West Side News Depot, 1 H. C. HERBERGE, leveler, Kewsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., oprser Lincoln. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

377 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. - FURNISHED terms and wife or two gents; terms reasonable.

712 ADAMS-ST. -LARGE FRONT ROOM, Alcove, with board; hodie and surroundings very desirable. A couple wanted who intend beliag permanent, and are willing to pay a fair price.

North Side.

IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY FOR TWO single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. In a very cash-calle location on the North Side: no other boarders referable location on the North Side: no other boarders cash-called location on the North Side: no other boarders south Division.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357
State-st., four blocks south of the Paimer House; board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$7 and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms, with board, from \$5 to \$7 per week; transfent rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, \$4 transfent rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, \$4

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per
day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, 318 AND 250 WABASH-\$V.

—Boarders wanted—Pleasant rooms; table strictly
arst-class; prices to suit the times.

TO RENT-SUMMER BUARDING—A RARE OPportunity—Kenwood Seminary, Hyde Park, having
been closed, these wood Seminary, Hyde Park, having
been closed, the proposed furnished or Greed
for rent for boarding purposes, furnished or unfurnished; main building has 21 rooms, the other 10;
grounds ample and clegant, and location unsurpassed.

Apply to D. E. FISKE, Room 7 Otis Block. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-AND TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY FUR-ramily. Terms not to exceed \$17 per week. Address, with particulars, \$56, Tribune office. AGENTS WANTED,

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TEAS—THE CHOICEST I

A the world—Importers staple article—bleace everbody—Trade prices—Largest Company in America
constnually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere
best inducements—don't waste time—sond for Circuit
to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original America
Tea Co., 43 Vesey-st., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287. SEWING MACHINES. L OT OF NICK SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Chara-s., Room 2.

OUR SEWING MACHINES CANNOT BE BEAT IN Quality and price by any house in the country; give us a call and convince yourself. S. G. MANY & CO., 62 Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE BEST HOWING ETERCISE APPARATUS IN
the world will be exhibited at any address within
the city limits by notifying A. N. ANDERWS & CO.,
213 Wabash-av. Price of apparatus only \$5.

POR SALE—HOUSE NO. 227 WEST W. st., to be removed before May I. Ap

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOII SALE—35.50—51.000 DOWN, 4-5706Y AN Lossement options of the property of the second of the second options of the second options of the second option opt

FOR SALE-SOXIOS (TWO FRONTS), NEAR MOR F gan-st., on Congress, good 2-story house; incum-brance \$2.500. Will sell equity this weekfor \$1,500. Good chauce for builder or speculator. 180 West Mon-FOR SALE-ON TERMS TO SUIT-FRAME COT tage of ten rooms: gas, water, bath, pantry, closets, ample room for wood and cost, all in perfect order; two blocks from public sehool and two lines of street cars, and near Lincoln Park, lot 40 feet from. Apply at 68 and 70 Wabsh-av.

and 70 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE-PRICE. SR.000-A GREAT BARGAIN

Beantiful two attors and basement brick, No.

Scale Fulton-at.; fine abade trees, One-third cash. Inquire of owner, No. 832 next house.

FOR SALE-IF I CAN GET AN OFFER WITHIN

price for days of anywhere near the value at bottom.

price for the corner on Brite Island av., near Harri
const. It will guarantee to take. is. H. G. MOREY, 50 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-CORNER OF PRAIRIE-AV. AND
Thirty-eighth-st., \$40 per foot. J. H. EOFF, 14
Reaper Block. Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAINS, TWO FIRSTclass dwellings. Nos. 478 and 480 North LaSsille-st.
Sec owher, 132 Water-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X191, NORTH CLARK-ST.

Will sell so that Durchaser can improve and net 10
per cent interest. OWNER, Room S, 161 South Clark.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE AT \$500 CASH, 320 ACRES CHOICE land worth \$1,500. E. H. CUMMINGS, Boom 10.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL fournal, with a good lat of paying subscribers and advertisements; a good lavestment for a few hundred doffars; cause for selling, other business taking up the time of the publisher. Address Vis. Tribuns office.

FOR SALE—MEAT—MARKET DOING A FAIR Incuss on the West Side. Apply to owner, 707 South Haisted-st.

Halsted-st.

TOR SALE—CHEAP, SALOON OR FIXTURES: A
No. 1 stand. Inquire at 321 Milwaykes-av.

TORSALE—WELL ESTABLISHED PRODUCE AND
fruit commission business; low rent, good location
on South Water-st.; a good chance, for a person of
moderate means. S 57, Tribune office.

on South Water-st. 1 a good chance for a person of moderate means. 5-7, Tribune office.

POR SALE—A STOCK OF DRUGS, SITUATED IN COMP. Point, Ind. For particulars address H. J. SHOWLTERS as above.

POR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING BUSINESS IN ONE of the best locations in Chicago; any one having \$3,000 to invest in a well-established hardware, tinvars, stove, and house-furnishing goods, can hear of a good place by addressing R SI, Tribune office.

POR SALE—A RABE CHANCE—A STOCK OF REtablished hardware and house-furnishing goods, located on one of the best corners in Chicago, doing a good hasfaces; the fluest tin and repair shop in the city going out of business. Address ROX. Tribune office.

POR SALE—CROCKERY STORE IN SPLENDID I location; grat-class trade established; cheap renty will sell at a bargain; no agents need apply. Address V.ST, Iribune office.

V.37, Iribune onice.

POR SALE—GREAP, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF dressmaking, millihery, and notion store. Call at 238 Thirty-first-ss.

POR SALE—STOCK OF DRUGS, AND FIXTURES, in a beautiful town of 2,000 inhabitants, one hour's ride from Chicago; only drug-store in the place; will sell for one-half what it is worth if taken at once; spleadid chance for a young man with small capitali reason for selling, other business. Address S 70, Tribune office.

spleadid chance for a young man with small capitali reason for selling, other business. Address 70, Tribune office.

If YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BUSINESS CALL and see me: I know I can show you the best paying business in this country in the insantractures and sale of a new line of goods: cawlocate here or in the West. W. A. BONNEY, 70 Jackson-si.

I'IWO RARE CHANGES-I OFFRE FOR SALE THE BUKLINGTON WOOLEN MILL. The woolen mill is in full running order, with splendid manhinery and excellent water-power: no better and more compiled to the control of the control o

VANTED—A BISINESS MAN WITH \$1,500 IN A light manufacturing business paying large profits, and is permanent. Address 56 J. Tribune office.

WANTED—SALECMEN—MEMBERS OF MASONIC or Odd-Fellows Fraterfully willing to work for 565 a month. 150 Dearborn-st., Booms 6 and 7. \$125 will BUY A SALOON IN GOOD ORDER: LOST AND FOUND.

OST-A BLACK AND TAN DOG, WEST SIDE, with a velvet collar on, marked Charley; ears and all clipped. Any one returning him to 17 South Curtists, will receive a reward. st, will receive a reward.

OST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A RAILroad pass and some money on State-st., between
Peacock's lewelry store and Indiana-st. The finder
will be rewarded by returning it to LYDA TYNER, 250 OST OR STOLEN-YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, and State, a lady's pocketbook containing one \$50 bill and small change; also Masonic sleeve-button. If returned a liberal reward will be given. See, Tribune office. OST-DOG-SUNDAY, MARCH 31, ON THE recognized by his tall, which is broken about the middle, A reward will be paid to any one returning him to No. 188 Dearborn-av. o No. 188 Dearboru-av.

OST—FIVE SILVER FORKS, MARKED S. THE
L finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same
to C. H. SLACK, 108 East Madison-st. O. H. SLAUK. 109 East Madison-st.

I OST-SMALL BAY HORSE, WITH PART OF
harness on; white spot on forchead, scar on front
right knee, large scar on featherlock of hind right leg.
Any information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded by ALRX. W. MURRAY, SII West
Madison-st.

Madison-st.

TAKEN UP-A MILCH COW-OWNER MUST at 649 Emerald-av. JOHN GONNORS.

10 REWARD-LOST-A SMALL BLACK-AND-ton for the dogs and collar on engraved W. G. Egan. 216 South Morgan-st. The finder will receive the above reward by returning same to J. W. SHERIDAN, 134 Adams-st. A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand vehicles, comprising elliptic, side spring, side bar, top, and no top buggles; soveral carriages, pony wagon, etc., at lowest prices. PENNOVEL & Co., 330 Wabash-av. POR SALE—I CAR-LOAD HORSES, CARRIAGES, planetons, top and open buggles, top delivery wagons, and express-wagons; in fact, all kinds of wagons, harness, double and single. The largest assortment in Chicago will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horses to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Must be sold to pay storage. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

storage. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

TOR SALE-ONE GOOD, BIG, HEAVY WORK-horse, and two good road or family horses; color bay and gray; warranted sound, kind, and grantie, and sold for no fault only as the owner is taken sick; will be sold reasonable. Apply at the barn at the rear of 265 Michigan-av.

TOR SALE-FAMILY OR BUSINESS HORSE, sound, kind, and good driver; bright bay with black points; will be sold very low for cash: can be seen at barn is great of 273 and 374 Thirty-first-st. seen at barn ingrear of 215 and 274 inity-invester.

POR SALE—7 HORSES, 2 FARM MARES, 1 LARGE
express horse, 1 set of farm harnesses, farm wagon
with hay-rack and box, one large mare, \$25; also one
express wagon. 627 Madison-st,

LARGE MARES, HORSES, AND MULES WANTED
this week. Address 8 63, Tribuna office. WANTED-A DRIVING HORSE AND PHARTON buggy for a lady's use. Must be first-class in every respect. Address, with terms, 8 53, Trioune. WANTED-TO PURCHASE A PAIR OF SMALI draft horses. Address, with price and where to be seen, 8 60. Tribune office. WANTED-20 LIGHT AND HEAVY HORSES cheap for cash. M. MARTIN, 46 and 48 Sher-

man-st. FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at 1, AUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854 dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH. PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Of Money to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton
Office (floeneed., so Esta Madison st. Established 1893.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
collaterals, C.B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 & 118 Randolph. NICKELS IN SUMS OF 32 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Trioune. SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company. WANTED SOFTOR TWO OR THREE YEARS ON W my house and lot, situated on South Dearborn st., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth. Address immediately, stating terms, V. P. CABY, 3900 State WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED MANU facturing business the use of \$1.500 for one year will secure, and pay well for use. Address \$3, Tribune. MUSICAL.

A GREAT SACRIFICE OF SHRET-MUSIC; % OFF on all orders to the amount of \$5; % off on all orders to the amount of \$5; % off on all orders exceeding that amount. Call and examine. At STORY & CAMP'S, 211 State-st.

DARGAINS! BARĞAINS! BARĞAINS! WE ARE Beiling off all our planes and organs that have heretofore been remeated. Most of them are new rosewood interest that have been used only three to six moths, and contain all moders improvements to six moths, and contain all moders improvements with the state of th

BOOKS. OASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your ibrary see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-st s

INSTRUCTION. HERSHEY HALL SAMUEL KAYZER, TEACHER of elecution, private and classes; lext class will meet next Saturday, April c, at 4 p. m., in the hall.

TO RENT-THREE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front houses 635, 657, and 659 Adams-st. Apply to J. A. KING, 51 Lake st.

TO RENT-NO 19 AND 23 WALNUT-ST. (NEAR abhland-st.) new 3-story and basement marble-fronts of the control of the con TO RENT—640 FRR MONTH WILL BENT ELE gash marble-front house, 685 West Jackion-st. gas-faxtures and furnace. Inquire at 128 South Clark-TO RENT—HOURS 313 WEST MONROE-ST. TEN TOOMS, bath-room and water closets, hot and col-water; between Morgan and Aberdees-sta. Inquire of T. H. BALL, 207 East Monroe-st. O RENT-715 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. -2-STON and basement brick, south front, modern instrovents. E. J. WICKHAM, 131 LaSalle-st., basement TO RENT-2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 416 FARK XX. 5 FOURS, cellar, and barn convenient to care good neighborhood, vasana, in good order; rent 225 per dependent and water rent. C. F. BULE REFY, 410 Fark From the contract of Washington St., vacant May L.

Grooms

TO RENT-2-STORT AND BASEMENT BRICK, 10
Frooms and alcove, modern improvements, gas-fix-tures, grained throughout, 43 North Sheidon-st., near Union Park: immediate possession: 853: room for horse and burger. Inquire at 14 North Sheidon-st., or Room 7, 125 Dearborn.

TO RENT-PLEASANT BASEMENT COTTAGE OF 6 rooms, Richan, dining, etc., below corner of Adams and Lincoin-sts. Call at 167 Lincoin-st. Possestion immediately.

South Side.

FORENT-A PIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNISHED, 100 per month: Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Righteenth-eas.; will not rent for boarding house. Also, No. 43 Twenty fourth-at, between South Park and Calumet-ave. 285 per mohth.

Call at READ'S TEMP PLE OF MUSIC, 32 Van BursnL, between State and Clark.

DRENT-1169 MICHIGAN-AV., JUST SOTTH OF
Thirty-first-st., frame dwelling, from May 1, 226

Thirty-first-st., frame dwelling, from May 1, 226

Thirty-first-st., frame dwelling, from May 1, 226

Though Call on DAVIS & WALKER, 170 LaSalleL, basement, for permit to see house. TO RENT-1941 INDIANA-AV.-2-STOHY AND BASEMENT, SO FORMS, AND THE BASEMENT, SO FORMS, AND THE BASEMENT, SO FORMS, AND THE BASEMENT, AND THE BASEMENT OF THE BAS TO RENT-145 TWENTY-FIRST-ST. NEAR WA bash-av.—Bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures concession may be had April 18. Apply 4; 947 Wabash

TO RENT-THE MARBLE FRONT DWELLING. No. 43 Twenty-fifth-st., with brick barn; sixteer rooms; all modern improvements furnose and gas fix tures, for \$50 per month. Apply to GEO. C. WALKER IS Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-FURNISHED-THE 10-ROOM BRICK house, 41 Oak av. Would take rent in hoard.

TO RENT-S NEW HOUSES LEFT WITH PARLOR. dinnarroom, and flichen on main floor, as Ferty-third-st station f. C. R. R. A. BLISS, 162 South Water-st.

To RENT-A FINE OCTAGON STONE; LAUNDRY, furnace, half block to care, \$37. 50; a new 14-room briez, south front, \$37. 50; a beroom briez, modern im-provements, \$30; a 10-room octagon briek and barn, \$30s, all near Lincoln Park. CHALLES N. HALE, 18. Randolph-st.

TO RENT-400 DRARBORN-AV.—3-STORY AND
basement brown stone front, strictly first-class.

J. C. BULLOCK, 149 State-st.

TO RENT-MY NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE, 431

TO RENT-MY NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE, 431

TOURS completely furnished, to a responsible party.

OTTO H. MATZ, 189 Laballe-st. TO RENT-BRICK BUILDING ON NORTH CLARKT of the the third of the third Perior-st.

TO RENT—416 NORTH STATE-ST., STONE FRONT,
3 stories, basement and sub-cellar; very low. Apply at house, or 46 Madison-st., up-stairs.

Suburbants

TO RENT—AT WESTERN SPHINGS—A VARIETY
1 of cottages and houses, new and complete, near
station, school, store, etc., with large lots; very cheap.
T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK AND HIDGELAND, pleasant homes at moderate rents. A. T. HEM-INGWAY, ROOM 6, 78 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESTRABLE HOUSE AT MORGAN Park. Inquire at 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM HOUSE WITH GOOD GAR-den and pasture, corner of Habsted-st. and Green Bay Eoad. Inquire next door, JOHN WOOLLACOTT, Lake View.

TO RENT-BEVERAL NEAT COTTAGES 7 TO 10 grouns, containing water, water-closets, and modern improvements, fine grounds, \$10 c \$22 House, and the second of the

TO RENT\_ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-THE WHOLE FOURTH FLOOR, COMprising 8 rooms, to a responsible party to rerest to
gentlemen only; no housekeeping. 46 and 48 South
Clark-st., Room 10. Clark-st. Room 10.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
at 115 East Randolph-st. Room 30.

TO RENT-SS CLAR-RST., OPPOSITE COURTHouse, some very choice, handsomely-furnished
front rooms; also, side rooms, at \$2 and \$3 a week.

North Side.

TO RENT-LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnaished or unfurnished, without board, not for light housekeeping. Apply 224 Ontario-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANT FLATS: FIRST FLOOR OF elegant marble front buildings on North Side. 7 rooms, with backroom laundry, and room for coal in basement: separate entrance: plate-glass windows: double floors; black walnut and oak graining; \$35 ts small family. Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 38 Clark st., Room 2.

TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-174 MADISON-ST. -STORE AND BASE-ment, 25x180. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block. To RENT-THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT fore, No. 126 Franklia-st., from May 11 cheap to good tenant. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st. TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE ment, same number.

TO RENT-GOMMISSION STORES NOS. 63 AND 65 Market-st. Room 10 Methodist Church Block, 11 to 1 o'clock. to i o'clock.

TO RENT-STORE 120 LAKE-ST.; ALSO BUILDing in rear suitable for storage or manufacturing.
Apply on premises to A. H. BURLEY.

TO RENT-ALL OR PART OF STORES SE AND SE
River-st., six floors, with fine dock, with or welfout
steam power. Apply to I. P. COATES, 88 Washing-

Offices.

TO RENT-OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, IN second and third stories of 46 and 48 South Clark-t. Apply Room 10, W. S. CARVER.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT-THE LUMBER YARD OCCUPIED BY
Walkup & Morrill at the foot of Canal-st. on Lumber, will be for rent May 1; the office, barn, planking, and Fairbank's scale, all sitted out rendy for occupant, inquire at the banking house Union Trust. Co., corner Madison and Clark'st., or at house 248 West Washington-st. J. B. PF AisSON. ton-st. J. H. PFARSON.

TO RENT-DOCK CORNER POLK AND BEACHsts. 2003530, with railroad track, brick office,
barn, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 Laballe-st.

barn, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 30 Lasalie-st.

Miscellameous.

To RENT-LARGE 3-STORY BRICK FACTORY.
Tengine, boiler, shafting, wood-working machinery, and dry-house, all in running order, on Nineteenth-st.
Address V 40. Tribune office.

TO RENT-FINE UNFURNISHED Hall, 70236
Teet, with ante-rooms, regalia closets, etc., cheap to s good society; rent free until May 1. 46 and 48
South Clark-st., Room 10.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, THE THREE UPPER
I stories of 116 and 118 South Franklin-st., now occupied by the National Frinting Company; low rent.

K. M. GUTHET, 180 Lasalie-st., basement. TO RENT-BY THE MONTH OR YEAR, A GOO hall, convenient, with living rooms connected utable for societies or transient one; also averal goo nores. E. H. CASTLE, 625 West Lake st. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS FURMANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS FURmished house with all modern improvements by a
family without children; six months' rent in advance
if required. Address 572, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A GENTEEL FURN/SHED
dwelling with so rol b rooms in good seighborhood, either North, South, or West Side; would purchase the furniture if deaired. Address 88, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-OR BUX-A NICE LITTLE
residencefis good location; south Side preferred;
siste particulars and price, which must be low. Address 8 of. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO. RENT-A LARGE, WELL-FURnished house; will board occupants if desired;
permanent and reliable. Address 8 of. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-AN OFFICE FROM MAY 1
by a first-class architectic whiles to pay in full or
part in services. 8 of. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-TREE FURNISHED part in services. 5 66, Tribune omce.

VANTED—TO RENT—THERE FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping by gentleman and wife; west Side. 8 67, Tribune omce.

VANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED BOOM. IN private family, near Union Park, with or without board. Address 51, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR WHOLESALE PURNOSHED TO RENT—FOR WHOLESALE PURNOSHED OF A first floor and basement, within the boundaries of Washington, Labe. Clark, and Statests, i must be low to a first-class tenant. Address 8 84, Tribune office. Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent — Three Furnished respectable locality, twenty minutes walk from Postonice. Address S 62, Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent—Two Large Furnished respectable locality, twenty minutes walk from Postonice. Address S 62, Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent—Two Large Furnished rooms for gentleman and mother, near Twenty-special seasond—st. Address, with full particulars, V 42, Tribune office. WANTED-TO HENT-WE HAVE A DUZEN AP-plicants for North Side dwellings at from \$50 to 800 per month. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn.

SEO per month. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn.

STORAGE.

A SAFE AND CLEAN STOREHOUSE FOR HOUSE—
hold goods and other property, 202 to 203 Randolph-st. (Haie Building); advances made; low rates.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY. 78 AND 30 VAN
Buren-st.; facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; advances at legal rates; safety vanits.

FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, 100 WEST MONROGfor furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc., Loans to
any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods. MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE FINE ELEVATOR and engine, with fittings, saitable for freight or passengers; one small upright engine, about it we horse power; one steam pump, No. 3; two first-class thoular poilers (capacity al-horse power) with frosts and all necessary littings; a lot of steam apparatus, complete with fine with the wind the w TO LEASE.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WARTED IN A GRAIN COMMISSION H an assistant bookkeeper and correspond plies will be considered confidential. Address Tribune affice.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL CLOTHING salesman. Address, etasting previous employers, are, externace, amount of experience, and full particulars (note other) need expect reply). A 58, Tribune WANTED - TWO CARRIAGE PAINTERS LAT WANTED-FIRST-CLASS PATTERN FILER, ON accustinged to echool-dest work preferred. A H. Andrews & CO., Mather-st., between Halates and Desplaces. WANTED BRICKLAYERS KERSEY, 134 LaSalle-st., near Adams. Bring tools.

WANTED 4 OR 5 GOOD UPROLETERERS TO
work by the week on parior suits; good wages and
steady employment. GANNON & MCGRATH, 115
West Van Huren-st.

West Van Buren st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-FIFTY RALLROAD LABORED
TIAN & CO., 288 South Water st.

Miscellaneous.

Manted-in Ohioago, a good man to represent the American Newspaper Union Lists of Corporative Newspaper and Ganvas for advertisement in that city and near vicinity. To a proper person with the city and near vicinity. To a proper person with the city and near vicinity. To a proper person weekly partered and devance and advance and the city and near the city and the WANTED-THREE PINST-CLASS CANVASSII
24 per week. Address JULIUS DROCOURT, Cl Cage, III.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS GUIDE.

WITCH who wants agents and what tore 10, 200 cm yer; 10 op 5c; monthly J. P. SCOTT, 60 Dearborn-st WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUND MAN TO House, 973 Walash-ay.

WANTED-A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS well acquainted with the trades, and who under and ingrantile arendy reporting. Address stati WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOL work at 380 West Taylor-st.; none without reference need apply.

WANTED—AT 334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. AN experienced dining-room girl; home without the best of references need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of threb; best of references, or need not apply as 1025 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. WASHER. AND fromer at 431 West Washington-st.; references required.

WAYED-A GOOD PLAIN, STRADT GIRL FOR general housework at 1147 Michigan-ay. 1 may wash and fron well. wash and from well.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GERMAN OR MORWE gian dri for feneral housework; references required. 603 West Washington-at.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO De housework is small family; references required call at 546 North Clark st., north door. WANTED-IN A PRIVATE BOARDS
a first-class girl to do chamber-work
table. 120 Illinois-st. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECO work and take care of shild. 578 East Division WANTED-DRESSMAKERS, AT 117 THIRD-AV., between Harrison and Polk-sts.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO out of town. Apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Room Sto 2. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO TEND BABY AND do light general housework at 249 Groveland Park-av.

Park-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE NURSE GIRL CAPABLE night, no other children is family; give reference and terms per month. Address V 29. Tribune office, Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL INMEDIATEuseful, vho understands the Wheeler & Wisson machine
and plain sewing: German who understands English
well preferred; must have dist-class references as to
bonesty and capability. Address K. 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
STUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE DRU
gist, capable of compounding any prescription
has attended one course of lectures in the Chica
College of Pharmacy. Address R 98, Tribune office. College of Pharmacy. Address R 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN PROM
the East. Has had four years' experience in the
retail clothing trade. Can furnish good city references.
Salary no object. Address R R. R. 318 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
has had four years' experience in the grocery business. Can furnish the best of references. Address R.
H. W., 281 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20
(stranger in the city) as clerk, of would be willing
to do anything that is sustaining. Address 8 50, Tribune office.

une office.
CITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING AND REceiving clerk and packer. A 1 reference. Address for five days J. E. 52 West Adams-st., up-stairs.
CITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, BOOKbeeper, or to do general office work. References

CORCHINEN VANTED—BY TWO YOUNG ENGLISHDITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN

CORCHINEN, TEAUMSTERS, &C.

CITUATION WANTED—IN SOME PRIVATE PAMBY AS CORCHINENS TO FIVE CONTROL OF THE WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN
CAN FURNISHED BY TWO YOUNG MEN
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BY SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestics

1TUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK,

2 washer, and ironer; the best of city references if

quired. Call at 127 Sedgwick-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE RNglinb girl, to do second work or general housework;
good references. Address J M R, 180 North May-es.
SITUATION WANTED-FOR AN NICE. TDY GIRL:
from Wisconsin, to do general housework; thorough y qualined. 145 Twentieth-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE GIRL,
for general housework, with good references. Can
for two days at 49 North Halsted-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT Cock and hundress. Please call Thursday at Tel Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., up-staire, CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Olift, D in a private family to do general housework. 713 Adam-st. Adams-st. WANTED BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do general housework or cook, wash, and iron by the day; reference. Call at 767 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-OLASS MEAT and pastry cook in hotel or first-class boarding-house. Call at 416 Wabash-ay.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, COMPETENT SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, COMPETENT SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, COMPETENT SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, COMPETENT, Room 15. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL IN Private family or boarding-house; reference if required; he cards. Call at 683 Wabash-av., Tauraday and Friday. oured to care. Can as one was an arrive, fracting and Friday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIBL TO DO years a housework, with reference. Call at \$40 West Taylor st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENSTAIN OF A CONTROL OF CALL OF A CONTROL OF CALL OF A CONTROL OF CALL OF CALL OF A CONTROL OF CALL Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY WHO
Shas former city been can aged in teaching school to
take care of children and sew or do second work in a
private family. Flease call at DR. MARYL. VISCRNT'S office. 129 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED-AS GOOK OR LAUNDRY
work by a competent girl. Address 110 West Van
Buren-st. Burenset,
STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO
cook on the lake. Call at 739 State-st. for one
week.
STUATION WANTED-BY A GOUD GIRL TO
cook, wash, and frod in a private family. Please
call at \$43 Twenty-second-st.
STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
gril to do general housework in a private family se
second work. Please call at 243 Jefferson-st. up-stairs. second work. Please call at 248 Jefferson-st., up-stairs.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS one for ceneral or second work, and one to tend a baby, lieferences given, less Prairie-av.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUN-dress in a gentael private family by a superior English womant has enexceptionable references. 142 Twentieth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and from, or general work in private family; good references, 1008 South Dear-porn-st.

born-st.

STUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL

STUATION WANTED-BY A PRIVATE TAMILY. Please
call or address 85 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework in a small family; can give ref
erences. Call at 642 West Congruss-st. Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTER, AND Beoffice girl to care for child or do family saving; best
city references. Call at 35 St. John's place, opposite
Union Park.

Housekeepers.

STRUATION WANTED—BY A WORKING BOUSEKeeper: understands her business. Apply at 118
Signist., or at 492 Hubbard-st. ALL WANTING FURNITURE, CARPETS, CE cry, and stores on easy mayments, or for ce prices hower than the lowest visit the EMPIRS LON BEDSTEAD OJ., Sed west Madison et.

LOR BEDSTEAD CO., Bed West Madisch et.
POSt. SALE-CHEAP. I SMITH'S CABINET D.
F. gang I cooking stove, Meste bedstead, springs, at
mattress, cane-bottom one chairs, kitchen table of
turniture. Sea Thirty-third-ut. Call evenings afte
6% p. m. this week.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIB orner Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago, less for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evans rood, and Hyde Park left in the counting r

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch off NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc ADDEN, Manager.
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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre-street, between Dearborn and Case," by the Union Squar Hooley's Theatre.

New Chicago Theatre.

cot. opposite Sherman House. Engage
non Ductor Buriesque Troupe. "Little Bo Haverly's Theatre.
e street, corner of Dearborn. Engages
Opera Bouffe Troupe. "Trip to the

Colseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Court-House, Variety pe

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex hange yesterday closed at 98% in coin.

The views of the various European An bassadors at Washington, given in our dis-patches this morning, will be read with interest as being the sentiments of the countries they represent so far as their home Govern-ments have communicated any sentiments to them. M. Shishkin, Sir Edward Thornton, and Aristarchi Bry read the papers to get the news, very much as common mortals do, and are equally dependent upon the press for the biggest part of their knowledge of whrt is going on at home.

Another conference between the city and county authorities on the subject of the Court-House plans was held yesterday, with the result of fully demonstrating the hope-lessness of the attempt of the county men to orce the city into an imitation of the dome ne by the county on the dome foundation ald be torn down than that a million o nore of money should be wasted in com-pleting the needless ornamentation. The Common Council Building Committee reflect the wishes of the community in stubbornly refusing to be either coerced or cajoled into dopting the dome scheme.

The appeals of the City of Chicago in the natter of the Valentine scrip decisions by yesterday filed, and the case now comes before the Secretary of the Interior before the Secretary of the Interior for review and adjudication. The points of the appeal are, in effect, identical with the reasons shown in our columns heretofore why the decision of the Iand-Commissioner was outrageously inequitable, unjust, and untenable. They are reasons which are considered central to come s which are considered certain to conthe VALENTINE scrip sharks and the strength of the claims and rights of the lawful owners of the property.

The murder of the Earl of LEITRIM has produced in London a sensation which the Times likens to that which would be excited by an unprovoked declaration of war. of the tenants of his estates by reason of the strictness with which he enforced the letter of every contract, regulation, or require-ment, and, though liberal to the poor the hardness he showed in business dealing with his tenants seems to have rendere him intensely unpopular in the county. A cruel supplement to the killing of the Earl was the murder of his two servants, against whom the ambushed assassins bore no grudge, but whom they killed on the princi-ple that dead men tell no tales. It is scarcely possible that this bloody precaution will have the desired effect, as two suspected men were yesterday arrested on an outward

What to do with Polk, the maladn trative Doorkeeper of the Democratic House is the question of the hour at Washington He is not without active, earnest support among a class of reformers who appeal for niency and charitable indulgence in his shalf—the same men who would go into pasms if a Republican official had been convicted of similar offenses. There will be determined effort made to insure the de feat of the majority report of the Committee which recommends Polic's dismissal, and it will doubtless be only by the aid of Repub-lican votes, if at all, that the Democrats will be able to inflict the just penalty for the Doorkeeper's irregularities. Yesterday's de-bate was productive of a severe and witty speech by Mr. Fare, of Maine, on the sub-ject of the kind of soldiers which the Demcrats have appointed to office since their coession to power in the House.

The total vote of the city on Tuesday will probably reach 42,000, which was largely in excess of the anticipation of those who witnessed the many deserted polling-places and the absence of any enthusiasm. The vote the absence of any enthusiasm. The vote was large only in localities. In West Chicago the excitement of the canvass for Aldermen in the Democratic wards where there were numerous rival candidates brought out the full vote of that party. The result was the election of the whole Democratic ticket in that town. On the other hand, there was gross negligence on the part of Republic. gross negligence on the part of Republic-ens to vote. In all the large Republic and in the Democratic wards the Republican wards the vote was comparatively light, and in the Democratic wards the Republican opposition was feeble. The election of Mr. Waldo in the Fifteenth Ward was y important: it secured to the city a ble Alderman, and defeated both Srove and Pansons, the election of either of whom would have been a calamity. An even narrower escape from a public misfortune was the election of Mr. Werrzaza in the Six-

by only 19 majority. The re-election of Mr. Rawleton and Mr. Tenoor in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards is a matter of congratu lation. The election of LAWLER in the Eighth Ward, McCAPPREY in the Seventeenth, and Jonas in the Eighteenth Ward are matters which will be regretted deeply ing the coming two years, especially when in the cases of McCapprer and Jonas the result was due to the negligence of the very class of voters who will be more than any other affected by misgovernment. In look-ing over the list of those who will constitute the new Council, and judging from the best information we have been able to obtain concerning the new members, we have no doubt that there will be a very decided majority of the new Board in favor of an The bummers and the dishor a bold attempt to get control of the Council, and, though they elected two or three of their worst men, they failed to get a

The tenor of the European dispatches printed this morning indicates more plainly than heretofore that the sympathy of the Continental Powers is with England in the stand she has taken with reference to the treaty of San Stefano. From Vienna and Berlin come evidences that the proposition imputed to Bismarck has been seized upon as the best possible compromise that pre-sents itself, viz., that the Powers meet in general Congress for the ostensible purpose ing the expediency of amending the port with the existing state of affairs at the East. It is presumed that, as a part of this pro-posed revision, the Russo-Turkish preliminary treaty will come up for consideration, and mbled Powers will pass upon those articles which the Congress shall consider have a bearing upon important European in-terests. This is the phase which the controversy has now assumed. Whether the Cza will accept the proposition and make the oncessions necessary to reach such an un-lerstanding, or whether he will, as has all long been asserted, refuse to submit certain articles of the treaty which cover the substantial fruits of Russia's victories, remain to be seen.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM. It is stated that the Special Committee the House of Representatives on the revision of the Electoral laws has decided to report in favor of a constitutional amendment fix ing the Presidential term at six years, instead of four, and making the President ineligible for re-election. Whatever may be the of public sentiment relative to the BUCKA LEW plan, or the MOBTON plan, or any other plan as a substitute for the present object ionable system for electing the President and Vice-President, there should only be one ppinion as to the desirability of lengthening he Presidential term and making the Presi

dent ineligible for a second term; and no

scheme for remodeling the present Electoral system should be adopted which omits this provision from the constitutional amendment hich it will be necessary to submit to the tates in order to secure any change. A single term, or ineligibility to re-elections the very basis of all Civil-Service reform this country. It was recognized as the cor per stone of the Civil-Service structure by at east one of the Civil-Service Commissioners appointed during GRANT's first term. It was pronounced by Horace Greekey as an indis-pensable and inseparable alliance with Civil-Service reform. President HAYES recognized nouncing all hopes and efforts for re-election when he determined to enter courageously and vigorously into the tussle for an improvement of the American official system. The ermanency which is characteristic of the executive in Great Britain is carried on well as those dismissed through the entire civil list, and it is the un

hangeable condition of the head of the Gov. rnment which guarantees the preservation the principle. No matter what change are wrought in the Ministry, in parties, i policy, the Civil Service remains undisturb in its general working condition. Govern nent service has there become a trade profession, for which men prepare by specia ducation in the confidence that they may de pend upon their places during good behavio and look for promotion through efficiency and close application. Such confidence i inspired by the knowledge that a change of Ministry does not carry with it a revolution hroughout all the departments, and that a precarious assurance of certain politician given in consideration of partisan or person The change in the Presidential office is the losest approximation we have in this cour try to a change of Ministry in Great Bri

vals of four years, and, under the more fre quent practice of a second-term candidacy the bulk of the Government officers and em ployes are appointed and used to further the interests of the Executive Chief, at whose pleasure they hold their places. The Pres ential election, coming around every fou ears, is a constant disturbance of the Amer ican political system. No sooner have one Administration and one set of officials set tled themselves definitely in their place than they begin to agitate and in trigue for a prolongation of their term; while the disappointed office-seeker imilarly begin to agitate and intrigue to dis place those who have been preferred over them for the time being. The extension of the Presidential term to six years would be partial relief from this eternal agitation, and prohibition of the re-election of the Presient would afford him the opportunity, and promote the desire, rather to maintain the Civil Service in an efficient condition than to ntrigue for party advantage. The temptation to yield to personal ambition would dis appear, and with it the temptation to pros titute the service to personal ends. It is not likely that the right of appointment constitutionally vested with the President, will ever be taken from him, because of the difficulty of finding any safer lodgment of that power under our form of government. This right virtually attaches to the Presider tial office for the entire official service, since the President controls the heads of all the departments and branches who make the subordinate appointments. It is consequently only by reaching the very fountainhead of the service that any enduring and rustworthy improvement can be attained.

Civil-Service reform must be rather a matter of growth than of legislation. It comes nore under the head of unwritten law than that of written laws. Under our system its safe-keeping must be handed over from one man to another, and it is desirable that this our Government, and that all the men intrusted with it should be encouraged by example and surroundings calculated to pre-

Andrew Jackson were restrained from ordinating the Civil Service to perso partisan interests, because their pr had not been guilty of such a practice. influence of the early days of the Republic extended down the whole line of Presidents till Jackson broke away from it, provictors belong the spoils," and inaugurated a new and baser use for the Government patronage. A return to the old custom mus assisted, perhaps, by legislation, of which the proposition for a single term for the President is the most important. The four years' example of President HAYES will un-doubtedly bring forth good fruit. We do not contend that Haves has made no mis takes, nor predict that the remainder of his term will be free from error; but he has proceeded, and probably will proceed, on a fixed principle, viz.: to procure the most efficient public service he can through his personal effort. His voluntary relinquishment ambition and pretension to re-election has enabled him to cut loose from Congressional dictation, in spite of threats and intimida-tion, and to restrain to a large degree the assumed prerogative of Government o to run primaries, pack conventions, and die tate nominations. If President HAYES shall accomplish no more than this during his term, the force of his example will be largely felt by his successor in office, who will hesi-tate to revolutionize the personnel of the offi-cial service and return to the old system. This example can be strengthened and assisted by extending the Presidential term and prohibiting the re-election of the Presi dent, because such conditions will naturally lead every occupant of the Pres endeavor to elevate the character and in regard to personal or partisan considerations

THE SENATE AND CIVIL SERVICE. The Senate has taken a strong stand against the President on the single question of Civil-Service reform. The Southern question, which was always a pretense, h een abandoned since Senator Howk's speech was delivered, and all the energies of the party-managers have been concentrated on this distinct issue. Now, it becomes important for us to know what demands the Republican Senators concerned in this movenent intend to make. They say they are dissatisfied with the President's reform poli-Why are they dissatisfied with it? What do they propose to substitute in place of it? They object to it chiefly, it is plain, because it dispenses with their services as a part of the appointing power, and they pro-

f things. They give notice to the country

that the President has failed to accomplish

all that he promised and hoped to do: there

titute in place of it the old order

fore, they argue, that which he has done is foolish and of no account. Though the President has fallen a long way short of establishing an ideal Civil Service, he has introduced some decided improvements. He has continued in office, almost without exception, the tried officer to whom no objection was raised. The The Post-Office Department particularly has been undisturbed. It is true also of the other Departments that they have witnessed fewer removals under Haves than under any other Administration since Jackson's time A good illustration of the tendency of his Administration is the fact that the only important officer changed in this city was the Collector of Customs, while the Appraiser. Attorney, Postmaster, and Pension Agent retain their places. A similar showing would be made, we fancy, in some of the other cities if anybody would be at the pains to count the public officers retained as

The tendency of the Civil Service so long es it remains under the control of one party is from the nature of the case, towards in provement. The necessities of the people end to make the permanent element in service larger because the ignorance and infficiency of new and untrained officers are anendurable. Since the Republican party has directed the Government, a large of trained officials has grown up; and the service in all Departments is possibly better now than at any time before for fifty years. President HAYES had it in his power to make a very different service of it by simply conceding to the demands of the Senators, who desired not merely the appointment of partisans to office, but of their partisans. They were centending for the principle of rotation in office, in accordance with which one set of officeholders goes out with each President and a new one comes in. The President re fused to recognize this principle, contend. ing that where good men were appointed by Gen. Grant there was no need of change It is consequently not for dismissing som officers, but for not dismissing more, that the President has been attacked. It is for recognizing and preserving the tenure of Republicans now in office; for adding to the ermanent revenue of the service, and for creasing its efficiency thereby, that the Senate has proclaimed war upon him. The peo-ple and officeholders can judge how disinterto be sustained.

ested this warfare is, and whether it deserves POSTAL-SAVINGS BANKS. The postal-savings system of Canada be-gan working in 1867, when eighty-one offices were established. June 30, 1869, 213 office had been opened, and June 30, 1877, this number had been increased to 287. The de posits up to the close of the last fiscal year were 324,662, and amounted in value to \$16.504.252. Of this sum, \$1,725,300 had been invested in Dominion 5 per cent stocks : \$12,998,334 had been withdrawn, and the balance, standing to the credit of open accounts and drawing interest, was \$2,639,937. The average cost of each deposit and with drawal was less than twenty-three cents, and the total cost of management for the nine years in which the Post-Office were open was \$117,563.78, or an average of about \$11,000 per annum. Every Post-Office being a money-order office is open as a savings bank during money-order office hours. Deposits may be made in amounts of \$1 or any number of dollars (cents not being received). The amount deposited in any one year can-not exceed \$300, and the total amount standing to any one depositor's name must no exceed \$1,000, exclusive of interest. | But depositors may clear their accounts once by ordering its investment in sums of \$100, or nultiples thereof, in Dominion 5 per cent stock. Such stock is not transferrable, and no depositor is permitted to hold more than \$1,000 worth of it. No person can, in consequence of these limitations, use the postal-savings bank of Canada for more than

The Canadian system (for the details of which we are indebted to the New York Herald) is objectionable chiefly for its limits.

by any one person, and particularly for the restriction of investments in Government stocks. To these regulations, no doubt, is due the comparative smallness of the operations conducted by the Canadian banks. Thus the total sum in the custody of the Canadian Government on savings account was only \$4,800,000 at the close of 1876 as compared with \$140,000,000 in the custody of the British Government on the same account. The average amount of each account often was higher, it is true, in Canada than in Great Britain, being \$109.60 in the former and in the latter a fraction under \$80; but the difference in this respect only licates more fully the popularity of th British system, which, with a poorer population to draw from, obtained much more than a proportionate excess of deposits per capita as compared with Canada. Canadian system would not be acceptable in the United States because it would prohibit the investment of large sums in United States securities which it is the purpose of the promoters of the postal-savings scheme to secure. There is no reason why investments of this nature through the Post-Office should be limited at all. There might, indeed, be a provision that no person should be permitted to hold more than a certain amount of postal-savings bonds. It might be desirable, for the convenience of the Government, to keep the liabilities of this Department within reasonable bounds; but the conversion of postal-savings bonds into 4 per cents or other Government securities sho

at all times be encouraged. While there is this objection to the Canadian scheme, its success, like that of the British Postal Savings Bank, is encouraging to the advocates of a similar savings scheme for this country. The inducements to the establishment of such banks with us are stronger than those which prevailed in Great Britain and Canada; for the Government wants the people's money as much as the people want the Government's security. cretary Sherman showed the other day how the millions he hoped to get from a popular loan would help him to resume specie payments; and, though it is hoped specie payments will be resumed before the postalsavings banks are in operation, the maintenance of them will depend largely perhaps on the possession of the popular savings by the Government. A savings bank, it is to be observed, tends to make this possess more permanent and more general than popular loan alone; because it promises safe-keeping against fire and burglars as well as good security, and because it encourages frequent deposits in small amounts. It gives the option of investing in the popular oan, and something more. It is conse quently a valuable supplement of any plan or making the National Treasury the depostory of the earnings of the people.

HE OUGHT TO BE REMOVED.

There is an evident purpose on the part of some of the Washington correspondents to force Secretary SHERMAN and Collector SMITH into antagonism. Nothing could please H. B. James more than the success of the effort. Mr. James' official head is in peril, and he knows it,-not in peril on account of his insult to Collector SMITH, but because of the fact that his unfitness for the place he holds is becoming known to the country through the discussion evoked by the efforts of the Chicago customs officers to compel reform at the port of New York. Mr. James logically concluded that his personal safety would be promoted by a quarrel between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Callector of Chic go. The publication of hi late report was a coup d' etat which would doubtless have proved successful in causing an estrangement had it not been for the fact that the parties sought to be pressed into a thoroughly knew each other, quarrel and therefore easily came to an explanation which left the blame of whatever misunderstanding existed upon the shoulders of Mr. JAMES. This is sufficiently proven by the brief extract from Mr. SHERMAN'S late private letter to Mr. SMITH. contained in a card published in Monday's Journal. "I hope," says the Secretary to the Collector, "you will press the investigation at Chicago, and make it as thorough as possible." This shows that the difficulty, whatever it was, which caused the tender of Mr. Smith's resignation has been adjusted, leaving the investigation just where it was,with the ardent support of the Secretary. But where does the adjustment leave Mr. JAMES? He attempted to thwart both the Secretary and the Collector in their prosecuon of the investigation. His roview of the Kohn case was a mere pretert,
—a cloak,—under cover of which
to introduce impertment allusions to Mr. SMITH, assaults upon the people of the West on account of their alleged feeling animosity against the East, and other entirely irrelevant matter, all tending to befog the mind of the Secretary and so to defea the investigation. In view of the utter fail ure of this nicely-laid scheme, what was Mr. JAMES to do? It is given out that he has tened to write and forward a letter of humble apology to Mr. SMITH. Doubtless Mr. SMITH received the apology, and doubtless he threw it in the waste-basket. Mr SMITH could have no quarrel with Mr. JAMES. Mr. JAMES is a nobody, a merclerk, whose acts reflect favorably or unfa vorably upon the Secretary of the Treasury. When the Secretary disavowed the act of his clerk, explaining to Mr. Smrrn that it was lone without proper authority, the misun of these corrupt influences. Every such member must hold himself in readiness to erstanding between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Chicago was at an end. The lion's skin having been removed, the ass appeared; the only question remaining is: What disposition shall be made of the ass? We hold that Mr. James should be removed for the following

licly admits that the customs revenue

honest importers, who pass merchan through the hands of the New York Cus

in the fact that he has sought to divert at

tention from the real issue to a false one

and to poison the mind of the Secretary of

the Treasury against the chief promoters of

The Secretary of the Treasury urges Col-

lector Smith to "press the investigation at

Chicago, and make it as thorough as This is well. But we sn

nswer this supicion and explain his vote to his constituents when he shall ask for re-A committee of the organization known reasons: (1) As Chief of the Customs Di as the Citizens' Association has been considering what plan would best serve to extricat rision of the Treasury Department he pub not faithfully collected at the port of New the city from its financial embarras Briefly stated, the plan proposed and recommended is, that the trouble of the city is York, and that as such Chief, charged with the duty of seeing that they are faithfully collected, he cannot compel the enforcemen primarily due to the constitutional prohibi of the laws. (2) He admits that some of the tion of incurring any debt in excess of 5 per eaviest honest importers at New York have cent of the assessed value of the tarable property of the city. The existing debt (bonded) is already in excess of this limitaeen driven from the foreign markets by dis tion, and, no matter how great may be the House officers at undervaluations, but in exigency, the city is not at liberty to issue a undently declares that he is powerless to bond or borrow a dollar. This embarrass ment is aggravated by the further fact tha remedy the evil. (3) He has made a bold attempt to defeat the pending investi-gation under the conduct of Messrs. our annual taxes are not collected within the municipal year, and hence the city has no MEREDITH, BINGHAM, and HINDS, as current revenue with which to meet current we have repeatedly clearly shown. The

The remedy proposed for this is not alto awkward and at times vexations embarrage nts which now cripple the City Govern

bly fail of practical results, no mai thorough it is made here, unless it is sup-ported heartily by the chief officers in those places any persons who, like James, feel and show hostility to the investigation, the Department should be promptly relieved of their presence. There are, perhaps, tw nen everywhere who understand the merits

of the case are on one side, and the side espoused by Mr. H. B. James is not that side. BAILBOAD INFLUENCES AT WASHINGTON We have refrained thus far from expres ing as bluntly as certain suspicious circu stances warrant the opinion that corrupt nences are at work, and have reached int the Senate Chamber and the House of Rej esentatives, in behalf of the subsidized rai oads that desire to evade payment of the debt due the Government, and of other rail road companies seeking subsidy which they may at some future day seek to evade in th ame corrupt manner. But when so careful and trustworthy a Senator as Mr. EDMUND announces this fact boldly on the floor of the Senate, it is time for the people to look upon Congressional legislation with this circumstance in mind, and to judge of the votes of their representatives accordingly Following is an extract from Senator Ei MUNDS' speech on the subject :

MUNDS speech on the subject:

I have seen that, in respect of these very conpanies, when danger to public interests, and danger to the credit of these companies in respect of all their creditors, including the United States, whise brought to the attention of this body, and bill was about to be considered taking some frand more initial step about it,—I have seen office of the companies in this very Senate Chamber of the day such a bill was to be up distributing the passes with an ostentatious impudence that we of the companies in this very Senate Chamber on the day such a bill was to be up distributing their passes with an ostentatious impudence that was amazing. I hope it did not affect any Senator. I suppose it did not. I have seen 50 cents a line paid to affect legislation in editorials of newspapers. That is a very small price now. That was in old times. I suppose present editorials are paid for at the highest rate. But we shall all find out by and by, after an inquiry, if the two houses are willing to direct it, and perhaps the present Government Directors may be able to look after it, how much money has been paid by these companies to protect their rights, as they call it, at this session of Congress, not to any Senator or Representative in Congress,—I beg everybody not to misunderstand me,—but to pursue everybody to his house and appeal to his pierctor; to appeal to his interest in protecting his constituents, who sold some bonds, or some other thing to excite his prejudice; to mislead his judgment. Everything that goes to make unjust influences upon legislation may have taken blace to a greater or less degree. It was natural that Senator EDMUNDS

should defend as far as he could, in this state

ment of fact, the character of the two Con-

ressional Houses, and refrain from making

any personal reflection upon men with whom he is officially associated. But the people in the light of past experience, are just in going further than he did, and suspecting Senators and Representatives of yielding to corrupt influences when they advocate and vote for measures plainly opposed to the interests of the Government and plainly beneficial to the interests of corporate monopo lies. When Senators and Representati declare themselves opposed to legislation de-signed to compel railroad corporations to provide for the payment of Government advances to them (without injury to private creditors and only in keeping with the original agreement), and when Senators an Representatives declare themselves in favor f huge subsidies to new corporations for en terprises which other companies offer to carr-out without subsidy, there is good reason to suspect that something more than personal appeals, sectional interests, and the pressure of certain constituents have moved them to take so blameable a position. The Congress is not even enough to account for o flagrant a betrayal of the people, and the onclusion is unavoidable that actual bribes greater consideration have tempted f these representatives to desert their duty The official memory is singularly bad Can the present Congressmen have forgotter the fatal result that overtook some of their predecessors who were involved in the Credit-Mobilier and Salary-Grab scandals? Do they suppose that the infamous revelaions of the use of money to procure the Pacific-Mail subsidy have passed out of the ecollection of the people? The present ases, in which the use of money to secur Congressional favor is so strongly suspected more obvious swindles the those we have mentioned. One is effort of a lobby to prevent passage of a bill which the est lawyers pronounce constitutional, and which everybody knows is right and fair, because, forsooth, this bill requires the subsidized railroads to make adequate provisio for the interest and principal of the bonds ssued for their benefit, and because the Jan Gould Ring will lose for a time (in order to lo this) their excessive profits on fictition stock that does not represent the investment of a dollar. The other case is the effort of s lobby to induce Congress to make the Government liable for interest that will amount to nearly \$100,000,000, in order that a Construction Ring may reap excessive profits on he building of a new road which other capitalists are ready to build without guarante and without subsidy. The plain fact is, that while lobbies are maintained at the Capital in these interests, and when a Senator of the United States openly proclaims that corrupt influences are being employed, no member of Congress can advocate the bill to betray the people on the one side, or to raid and plunder the Public Treasury on the other, without subjecting himself to the graves menicion that he has been reached by som

ether unknown or unprecedented. It is to increase the valuation of the taxable property that the city may, under the 5 per cent limitation, borrow money either perma-nently or temporarily, and thus escape the

for purposes of State and county taxation.
Ordinarily, when a specific sum of revenue
is to be raised, it matters nothing to the
owner of the property whether the tax be
levied on property valued at 100, 75,
gation, 50, or 30 per cent of its value; of the Treasury Department next is to be raised, it matters nothing to the to him in authority. If there are owner of the property whether the tax be levied on property valued at 100, 75, 50, or 30 per cent of its value; the rate must be equal to the production of the required sum of revenue, and the tax remains unchanged, no matter what the valuation. But when the power to tax is limited not to it was founded. The Commune was a m the amount of revenue, but to a fixed rate per cent on the valuation, it becomes impor-tant to the taxpayer what the valuation may be. The taxation for county purposes in this State is limited to 75 cents on each \$100 of taxable property; therefore, whether property be assessed at 40, 60, 80, or 100 per property be assessed at 40, 60, 80, or 100 cent of its cash value has a direct rela to the total amount of taxation that the county may impose. Thus the total assess-ed value of taxable property in Cook County (including Chicago) for the year 1877 was \$185,648,445, and of the whole State \$931,000,000. The valuation for the State is probably about one-third of the real value. To increase this assessment to a cash valuation would give as the value of taxable property for the State \$2,798,000,000, and county (in round figures) \$556,000, 000. This would enable the County Board

> The proportion of the taxable property of the county located in Chicago can be taken as equal to five-sixths of the whole, or equal, on last year's assessment, to about \$155,000,000. This, if advanced to the full cash value, would equal \$465,000,000. At present the maximum of debt is limited to 5 per cen of \$155,000,000, or \$7,750,000, while the existing debt of the city is nearly double that sum. If, however, the valuation be increased to \$465,000,000, the maximum limit of the debt would be \$23,250,000, or about \$10,000,000 more than at present. The power of the city to appropriate and to tax is unlimited. If the assessed valuation of property be thus increased from a third to a full valuation, the City Council would have the power at once to issue and sell city bonds and thus borrow ten millions of dollars, or so much thereof as might be necessary to clear up all its fragmentary and scattered de-ficiencies and have a cash fund with which

to levy taxes for current county expenditure

of \$4,170,000 annually,-an amount of ex-

penditure which no man in his senses would

trust to the discretion of any Board of Com-

to "pay as you go." The objections to this scheme are many and obvious. In the first place, it is im-practicable. The assessed valuation for purposes of taxation by the State must have some degree of uniformity. It cannot be advanced in this county and not in all other counties, and the people of the other 101 counties of the State will never consent to give their County Governments power to levy a tax equal to \$2.25 where the tax is now limited to 75 cents, and increase the expenditures accordingly. Nor will the peoole throughout the State consent to increase the valuation of property for taxable purposes in order to legalize enormous additions to the already oppressive municipal debts.

Nor is the scheme any more commendable because intended to be temporary. The fact that it is to be temporary, and to last only just long enough to enable every City Gov-ernment in the State to increase its bonder debt by borrowing money to pay up old arrearages which are not now fundable, shows that it is a mere make-shift, and not resting The wisdom of the constitutional prohibition upon municipal indebtedness is vindicated by experience every day. It has been the means of preserving Chicago from a debt would long since have reached the limit of municipal credit. Even the present straitened circumstances of the city will not justify, even if it were practicable, any such evasion of the constitutional require as this scheme suggests.

THE COMMUNE IN NEW YORK. A number of French exiles, who were con-cerned in the establishment of the Commune n Paris, have formed a society in New York. They had a banquet a few days since which was presided over by EDMOND MEGY, said to be one of the leaders of the party which murdered Archbishop Darsov and other "hostages." The claim of M. Mgoy to distinction on this account may or may not be just. Contemporaneous records are silent about his personal achievements; and we are inclined to think the part played by him in that bloody drama, if he was engaged in it at all, was very insignificant. but the occasion of this banquet, where he was so conspicuous a figure, ought not to be lost by those who study social and political facts. It is a noteworthy circums seven years after the event, a body of men has been found within the bo civilization to glorify the Paris Commune. We can understand, why a zealous Commu-

nist should seek to justify the Reign of Ter-

ror; and how, by skillful reasoning, the

theory of the uprising should be dem strated correct. But how intelligent n

an celebrate the misrule of the Con

other crimes—is not plain.

-its unprovoked robberies, murders,

The Commune arose from the refusal of THIERS, then Provisional President of the Republic, to agree to the independent the Municipal Governments. This the Municipal Governments. pendence was demanded by Paris as a right and the intention of the citizens, at first was to exercise it only so far as the election of Mayor and Municipal Council was con erned. THIERS would not consent to grant such privileges except to cities possessing less than 20,000 inhabitants. Hence arose the revolt. It was innocent in its origin. Local Government is, under some circumstances, a right as strong as National Government; and the circumstances existed in Paris in 1870. But the original theory of the Commune was soon carried to an extreme. The Revolutionary Committee claimed the right to control exclusively the property of city, which would have been a virtual of the national authority. The plain principles with which they started were incumbered and obscured by rationalistic philoso-phy. One of the proclamations issued a month after the struggle had begun declared: "The era of experimental, positive, and scienti politics; it puts an end to the old governmental and clerical world, to the military a dministrative hierarchies, to the reign of monopolies and privileges, to which are due the servitude of the proletariat and the miswas a proclamation not of the Combut of Communism—two very different ciples. It was a denial of existing rig

roperty, and as such arrayed against the

Revolutionary Government all conservative people. Followed, as it was, by the unpro-roked and cowardly murder of Mgr. Dannoy

The New York banquet, which was given in commemoration of these bloody crimes, showed no distinct knowledge of the history question of government. When it passed into the control of the mob it ceased to be the Commune, and became, as one of the rioters said, a revolution, or, as history will more properly denominate it, an insurrection. Now, it cannot be presumed that the persons who joined in the banquet to the mmune are in favor of constant tion. They desire the triumph of very diffe ent ideas, the first of which is a pe community of goods. A peaceable community of goods cannot be procured by in surrection, neither can the principles of Communism be in any degree advanced by those of the Commune. We do not know, therefore, what such a man as John Swinter one of the editors of the New York Sun means by attending a banquet in honor of the Commune. He might with as great propriety go to a banquet in honor of the Massacre of the Innocents. The Commune is already established in the United States, for local self-government is a principle every-where recognized, and not too well liked either by property-owners in some of the can be a social system here so long as the opportunities of obtaining an honorable livelihood are abundant, and thieves and idlers are in the minority. Senator How s foolish and uncalled-for

attack upon President HAYES, in the matter of reforming the Civil Service, does not appear to be so very singular te those who are familiar with the Senator's methods of doing business in Wisconsin. He has always believed in the efficacy of the "machine" as a potent influence in politics in his own State, and especially in his own case he has never hestated to invoke its aid and avail himself of its power. After the defeat of Mr. CARPENTER by Senator CAMERON, Mr. Hown, then serving on his third term, was deferred to in the matter of all recommendations for office by President GRANT, and the tering to his judgment nor beneficial to refe For instance, Senator Hows knew not whatever, or pretended he knew noth of the gigantic frauds upon the reve which the Milwaukee Whisky R aided and abetted by some of the Senai own Federal appointments, had been carrying on for years. It was not until Secretary Banrow had taken measures to ferret out and expose those corrupt practices, and bring some of the perpetrators to justice, by first removing some of Hown's personal friends and supporters in the principal city of his State, that it got through his wool what was going on. When the iniquity was brought to his attention in all its breadth, depth, and thickness, in enormity did so overpower him that he aroused himself from his constitutional torpor long enough to wickedly ejaculate: "By G-d, I'm astonished!" Two other specific cases that more clearly illustrate Senator Hown's novel ideas of running the Civil Service may be mentioned. The editor of the Fond du Laction. excellent daily Republican newspaper, publi in the second largest city in Wisconsin, w in the second and candidate for the appointment of Postmaster, and sought and obtained the Sonator's support, and sought and obtained the Sonator's support. Subsequently, Hown bethought him of his re-election to the Senate, and, knowing the value of printer's ink when wisely and judiciously apprinter's ink when wisely and judiciously ap-plied, he began to finesse in order to get a pledge date's next friend to the effect that, while he did not ask a pledge from the Commonwealth for himself, he did exact a pledge that it should not support a certain other man, whose election to the Senate, Hows thought, "would be bad for the party," however agreeable it might be to the successful aspirant. It is needless to say that the Senator's overtures were rejected, and that another person was appointed Postmaster.
About two years ago, WILLIAM NELSON, of
LaCrosse, then editor of the Republican, was
appointed United States Marshal for the Territory of Utah. Recently he was removed for cause. Hown says he urged Nalson's confirmation because "he understood the appointment would place the Republican in charge of Mr. SETMOUR," one of Hown's particular and devoted personal and political friends, who would then be in a position to work for his re-election. With these examples in view, it is no wonder that the Sen-ator from Wisconsin is disgusted with the Presi-dent's Civil-Service reform efforts, and people will believe him when he says, "I can't under-stand it."

B. GRATZ BROWN, somewhat noted as the gentleman who buttered his watermelon, has become a tectotaler, and authorized a speaker

following statement in his behalf:

Having in the past done some effective service in making Missouri a free State, I say now, after most mature consideration of this question, weighing carefully the words I utter, —I say seem make Missouri a sober State, and we must make Missouri a sober State, peace ably if we can, but by legislation and forcible measures if we must. In fact, there is no other way to suppress the liquor-table but by law. This is what the State is for. This is its essential function. We suppress theirage by law; we suppress murder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we must suppress surder by law; and we can and we can surder by law; and we can and we can surder by law; and we can and we can surder by law; and law;

many years, has drank more whisky than was good for himself or pleasant to those with ed, what everybody clse knew all the time, that he was making a fool and a nuisance of himself; and, in his new-born zeal for reform, insists that no person, however sober in habit, shall be allowed the concentrations. lowed the opportunity of drinking even a glass of beer. B. Granz Brown doesn't want say more liquor, and therefore nobody shall be per mitted to have any. "When the wine is in, the wit is out"; conversely, when the wine is out should not the wit be in? Sobriety is a goo thing in itself; but it is much improved by the association with it of at least a little common

Mr. Hown reminds us of the obliging man the theatre, to whom, noticing that he had a cane, that mad wag, "John Phoenix," said politely, pointing to a gentleman a couple of seats in front, "Would you kindly punch that seats in front, "Would you kindly punch that man up?" The obliging man did so, as "John Pheenix" discovered that it was not the man he wanted, so he let the puncher-up and the punched-up settle matters between them. When at last the puncher-up had apolorized abjectly to the punched-up, he said unto "John Pheenix," who was watching the play intently and serenely, "Didn't you ask me to punch that man up?" "I did," said the was." Why?" "O, because I wanted to see whether you would." Some such sympathetic reply does Mr. Hown receive when he sake Mr. Commung, "Didn't you ask me to punch up COMELING, "Didn't you ask me to punch as

It will be remembered that GEORGE FRANCE TRAIN, before leaving for the East, with his libel suits against certain Chicago not pers. The mystery as to why those suits instituted, and why they were withdrawn applained in the following card to a New Younger. It will be seen that in Guonou's base DEMUZD and AHRIMAN, and that, for the latter secured the ascen

To the Editor of the New York Sulbel-suits with the Chicago newspapeend. I surrendered! Told the papers would not apologise. I would. Have !

When's editorial of W Broluting Backward?" when it is hot. The demonology,—lore atteord battle with discowar with misery. The man cannot be injured the Demons got constopped the combat! Ismo, not the lion. I apulogize for any harsh which I am sure I neve excrybody well; I am son square all summer birds,—at home to their pass on. I want to not willing to give an anybody over 12 years Madison Square, M

The Princess So Paris, and proposes ting her recent visit to book will, if it is to eigners intending tides of what they the Princess was in N tried to sell her some own; the next day ote to her that u and a runaway wife; came out, and on the to print her naturally such treatment of a invalid. Yes; we the Several of the Bosts

ing to an item in the holders for the last e the New York and I retary Sherman tha on the passage of th for the rise. They Hence tears among duction of the general idends of Boston reached. The finan tate" would not he taken their "points

The opposition of dicated by the present petition against it members of the chur 87 titled ladies, 89 8,286 clergymen, bes Cauons, Magistrates, It is rather curious may indicate what i obtained in the Chur 3,286 clergymen have than 20,000 have not.

A curious case | York, where a lawy rested for cheating of the rents of her the money, and when to her so reasonal his dishonesty for se that gas companies pretty much the sam

Now that the Lon over and the men has take them back as foreigners imported joiners of Mancheste have discovered that Workingmen should of a mechanics' lean hydrants, while wait employers can afford Salary-grabbers 1 American people, b Forty-fifth Congress

\$10,000 a year, with a adjourn till March 5, inscribed in the roll country, where they whether WASHINGTO After a sleuth-hor years, a Newark (N. very long-lost nephe burg, ten miles away.

this "remarkable pie be attributed. We fi resents about the tim American detective of job where no reward The Queen and En Col. VALENTINE BA woman on a railway o nobody knows what of the cause of the the religion which sy

an have restored him clubs have re-elected -MOURAD HAZATED cautiously round the self that no woman then said, "There is fellows when we Hamilton,' philoso

body else's mother Dr. Dier Lewis ex you try to tell a w for the least money that even to a wor

Caucuses of Repu his speech are no do but such a caucus fore the Senator w lank cartridge. It is a delightfu Hown, the fact th

office by the Re

een years, the Deme only notable speech period as an anti-k We wish that an Heaven and convin

they have carned To an unprejudice a funny political situ publicans are want out, and more than afraid that they me

The Roman su BROSSAYS-SAINT M LIPPO E TARSO I

What peculiar war would lead to, up an insurrection whooping up a Fe The average A

dent, sort of discov West Virginia h

MEDICAL.

nd the massacre of prisoners. Commune detestable. When, fighting was over and it was hat 20,000 supporters of the I been killed, no sympathy was

ork banquet, which was given ation of these bloody crimes, tinet knowledge of the history

d. The Con government. When it passed to he her can the principles of

Innocents. The Commune is lished in the United States, for vernment is a principle every-nized, and not too well liked nunism neither is no

owas foolish and uncalled-for resident Hayss, in the matter of he Civil Service, does not appear to ngular to those who are familiar ator's methods of doing business in He has always believed in the his own State, and especially in his has never hesitated to invoke its himself of its power. After the CARPENTER by Senstor CAMPRON, hen serving on his third term, was in the matter of all recommendance by President GRANT, and the Hown made of it was neither flatingment nor beneficial to reform reach, exponent him that he aroused in his constitutional torfor long rickedly ejaculate: "By G—d, I'm "Two other specific cases that more trate Senator Hown's novel ideas of

Wisconsin, was a est city in Wis be appointment of Postmaster, obtained the Senator's support. Hown beshought him of his re-He accordingly wrote to the candi-d to the effect that, while he did

dta the effect that, while he did
re from the Commonwealth for
dexact a pledge that it should
ta certain other man, whose election
te, Hows thought, "would be bad
ty," however agreeable it might be
esstul aspirant. It is needless to say
"or's overtures were rejected, and
"son was appointed Postmaster.
"a ago, William Nelson, of
editor of the Hepsblican, was
ad States Marshal for the Terricently he was removed for cause.
he urged Nelson's confirmation
is understood the appointment would
spublican in charge of Mr. Servour,"
particular and devoted personal
iends, who would then be in a
c for his re-election. With these
w, it is no wonder that the Senmain is disgusted with the Presiice reform efforts, and people
a when he says, "I can't under-

Brown, somewhat noted as the buttered his watermelon, has der, and authorized a speaker aperance meeting to make the atement in his behalf:

"he past done some effective service in i a free State, I say now, after sideration of this question, weighwords Iutter,—I say we can make State, and we must make Missourise peaceably if we can, but by legislarible measures if we must. In fact, other way to suppress the liquor-traffic This is what the State is for. This is I function. We suppress theiring by press murder by law; and we can and "east liquor-selling by law."

rds. B. GRATZ BROWN, who, for rds, B. Gratz Brown, who, for a drunk more whisky than was aimself or pleasant to those with carff in contact, has finally discover-verybody else knew all the time, that king a fool and a nuisance of himself; a new-born zeal for reform, insists that ever sober in habit, shall be altunity of drinking even a glass matz Brown doesn't want any, and therefore nobody shall be perhave any. "When the wine is in, the powersely, when the wine is out,

onversely, when the wine is out, wit be in! Sobriety is a good self; but it is much improved by the n with it of at least a little common-

we reminds us of the obliging man at re, to whom, noticing that he had a mad wag, "John Phoenix," said positing to a gentleman a couple of cost, "Would you kindly punch that "The obliging man did so, end comix" discovered that it was not the anted, so be let the puncher-up and sed-up settle matters between them, last the puncher-up had apologized to the puncher-up had apologized to the puncher-up, he said unto comix," who was watching the play of serenely, "Pidn't you ask me to nup!" "I did," said the war. "Some such sympathetic reply we receive when he asks Mr. Didn't you ask me to punch up

only notable speech he has made during that period as an anti-Republican campaign docu-We wish that an angel could come down from Heaven and convince the members of the ma-jority of the House of Representatives that

they have earned their \$5,000 in the sweat of their tongues, and should adjourn. To an unprejudiced man up a lofty tree, it is a funny political situation where half of the Re-publicans are wanting to get their President out, and more than half of the Democrats are street that the state of the democrats are

fraid that they may succeed. The Roman superstition declares that Cardi-BROSSAYS-SAINT MARC and AMAT DI SAN FR-LIPPO E TARSO have departed. Who is to be

What neculiar complications an Anglo-Russian war would lead to, with English agents stirring up an insurrection in Poland and Russian agents whooping up a Fenian rising in Ireland!

The average Anti-Administration Senator, after he has made a speech against the President, sort of discovers that he has been sticking a pin into Mr. HAYES' cork leg.

West Virginia has never hanged anybody as West Virginia, but her eitizens in their private capacity have lynched ten people, guilty, suspected, or innocent.

The failures in New York last month num-bend eighty-five; the amount of liabilities be-eg \$7,177,326, and of assets, \$3.048,644. This is

which was the heaviest for any one month to

Swn's editorial of Wednesday, "Is Mr. Thank Kvoluting Backward?" You slways strike the iron when it is hot. The idea of psychology fighting demonology,—love attacking hate! How can concord battle with discord? Happiness can have no war with misery. The man who has never injured man cannot be injured! When threatening suits, the Demons got control; but the Faychos soon stopped the combat! So I played the role of the Jamo, not the lion. I bear no one any mailce! I apologise for say harsh words. I may have spoken, which I am sure I never meant to be hareh. I wish everybody well; I am fighting off Dictatorship as everl as I can: and I am once more at home in Madison square all sunsmer, with the children and the birds,—at home to them alone. Adults will please pass on. I want to see no grown people. I am not willing to give any of my 200 years of life to anybody over 12 years old.

Madison Square, March 30. St. Louis' billiard-champion has challenged SEXTON for the championship. Poor little SCHAEPER! We fancy that SEXTON will gather

It is in order for somebody to identify the Old-Line Whigs of the South with the missing Ten Tribes of Israel.

JAY GOULD's newspaper is about to double its capital stock. Misery loves company.

Franz Sigel has been lecturing in New York n the German Revolution of 1848. Dr. Pusey will spend the remainder of his

The Princess SOUVAROFF has returned to

The Princess SOUVAROFF has returned to Paris, and proposes bringing out a book describing her recent visit to the United States. The book will, if it is truthfully written, give foreigners intending to visit the country a lively idea of what they may expect. The first day the Princess was in New York a Western lawyer tried to sell her some Texas lands that he didn't

own: the next day an enterprising journalist wrote to her that unless she paid him \$25 he

would "write her up" as a card-sharper, a spy, and a runaway wife; on the third the article came out, and on the fourth the Sun declined

to print her naturally indignant protest against such treatment of a stranger, a woman, and an

invalid. Yes; we think the Princess' book will be full of incident.

Several of the Boston National Banks, according to an item in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, have had to reduce their dividends to stockholders for the last quarter on account of losses in gold-speculation. Having been informed by the New York and Boston newspapers and Secretary Sherman that gold would go up to 110

on the passage of the Silver bill, they bought

taken their "points" from the Western pres

The opposition of the Anglicans to the prac

over and the men have given in, after spending \$150,000 to find that the employers can only

\$10,000 a year, with a back-pay attachment, and

adjourn till March 5, 1879, their names would be inscribed in the roll of the benefactors of the country, where they would be gratefully remembered long after Americans had forgotten whether Washington was the patentee of an

After a sleuth-hound search of twenty-six years, a Newark (N. J.) detective has found his

very long-lost nephew and niece at Williams-burg, ten miles away. It is not stated to what

this "remarkable piece of detective work" is to be attributed. We fancy, however, that it rep-

resents about the time required by the average American detective of commerce to work up a job where no reward is offered and there is no

The Queen and English society frowned upon

MOURAD HALSTED BEY, of Cincinnati, looked

cautiously round the other day, to satisfy him-self that no woman was within bearing range, then said, "There is a good deal to console us fellows when we think of this woman, 'Gail

Hamilton,' philosophically. You see she is JIM BLAIME's sister-in-law and she never can be any-

Dr. Dier Lewis complains that "the moment

you try to tell a workingman how to live well for the least money, that moment he considers you to be an enemy." But the Doctor forgets that even to a workingman the idea of one man

charging \$300 a week "and expenses" for teaching another how to live on 20 cents a day

office by the Republican party for nearly eight-een years, the Democrats should circulate the

PERSONALS.

life in preparing a Bible Commentary. "When my time comes," says Senator Morrissey, "I want to die in Troy!"

One of Fulton's companions on the first trip by steamer down the Hudson, Dr. Perry, of Exeter, N. Y., is still hving. Lady Petersham appeared at a recent ancy-dress ball given by the Governor of Malta

A woman alleging herself to be a natural daughter of the "Diamond Duke" of Brunswick The Grand Duke Nicholas' cheek is his

fortune. He has suggested that the Poles should rally to the aid of Russia, because she is fighting for the liberty of the Slave. Capoul has made his debut as a newspaper

reporter, having given a Paris paper an account of his visit to Dieppe to sing for the benefit of the Orphanage of Our Lady of the Waves. All the German Princes except ! Unser Fritz " and Frederick Charles will visit Paris this

on the passage of the Silver bill, they bought for the rise. They gorged themselves with gold at 102@102%, and disgorged at 1013@1003%. Hence tears among the stockholders, and a reduction of the general average of the bank dividends of Boston to the lowest point ever reached. The financiers of the "Old Stay State" would not have been bitten if they had nd his cousin have been there before. Janauschek has been on the stage for twenty-seven years, and has been presented with \$4,629.63 worth of jewels every year during that period, making a grand total of \$125,000.

At the West Somerset steeple-chases in England a couple of weeks ago, a well-known geneman rider, Mr. E. P. Wilson, rode in all seven aces run on the first day, and won six of them. Wordsworth's son and namesake has been

the opposition of the Anglicans to the practice of auricular confession is sufficiently indicated by the presentation to the Queen of a petition against it signed by 401,422 people, members of the church, including 75 noblemen, 87 titled ladies, 39 Baronets, 93 M. P.'s, and 3,285 clergymen, besides Deans, Archdeacons, Cauons, Magistrates, bankers, officers, etc., etc. It is rather curious by the way, and the fact before a Parliamentary Committee, protest-ing against a proposed water-supply scheme which would destroy many of the beauties of the lake region. The brilliant and distinguished family of may indicate what headway the doctrine has obtained in the Church of England, that, while Prevost-Paradol is extinct. The father shot himself; his son blew out his brains a few months ago 8,286 clergymen have signed the memorial, more than 20,000 have not. est daughter is a nun; the youngest, Lucy,

Lady Florence Dixie, one of the belles of A curious case has been reported at New London society, appeared at the last drawing-room in such an irregular costume that the Queen glared upon her, and remarked in a stage "aside," "Who is that woman?" York, where a lawyer named King has been arrested for cheating his client, a Mrs. Tirus, out of the rents of her property. He collected all the money, and when she asked what had be-

Phoebe Couzins is of medium hight, and

come of it said he had paid it all out for "gas and plumbers' bills." This pretense appeared handsome, with an oval countenance, aquiline nose, broad forchead, piercing brilliant eyes, and an expressive mouth: also, black, luxuriant hair, his dishonesty for several years. Thus we see that gas companies and plumbers' bills are pretty much the same thing all the world over. which falls in waves over her shoulders. The Rev. William Peech, a Pittsburg clergyman, has written to Billy Edwards ti puglist, asking him to go to the Smoky City and organize a boxing class for clergymen,—to teach their hands to war, and their fingers to fight, as one

might say. take them back as vacancies occur among the foreigners imported in their places, the 4,000 joiners of Manchester, who struck in May last, have discovered that all the shops are full. Florence Nightingale is, and has been for years, a prisoner to her room from illness, and overwhelmed with work of all kinds. So she writes in a letter expressing her sympathy with the promotion of the Volunteer Ambulance movement in England.

workingmen should learn that the worst sort of a mechanics' lean is against lamp-posts and hydrants, while waiting for more wages than employers can afford to pay. Sir George F. Rowen, late Governor of British Columbia, who passed through Chicago last year, has shocked the Australians, over whom he has been placed as ruler, by running special trains Salary-grabbers never were popular with the American people, but if the members of the Forty-fifth Congress were to vote themselves on Sunday for his own use, contrary to the custom

iast book. Saint Arnaud employed 16, 400 French soldiers in the bloody and wanton massacre of the coup d'etat. The French killed and wounded at the battle of Sedar, where the Empire thus established fell, numbered precisely 26, 400.

The death of the Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal di San Felippo, leaves to it only three members not of the creation of Plus IX... Cardinals Von Schwarzenberg, Aszuini, and Carafa di Tractio. Cardinal Regnier, Archbishop of Cam-brai, a man of 84, is the oldest man in the College.

Sir Garnet Wolseley lives in Portman Square, smokes cigarettes freely, has the faculty of sleep at odd times and places, and doesn't know what it is to have nerves. He has a clear, calm, blue eye, not cold, but penetrating, steady, and observant, and smooth face, a spare, light frame, and a brisk, active step.

Dr. Wild, an English parson, is trying to make out that Queen Victoria is a descendant of King David, and this is how he proves it: Her an-Col. Valenting Bakes when he assaulted a woman on a railway car, and the clubs all expelled him. His distinguished services—though nobody knows what they were—in the defense estor, the Prophet Jeremiah, went to Ireland by rater,—of course,—and tarried at Tara. He was ecompanied by a Princess, who married an Irish of the cause of the much-married Sultan and the religion which systematically debases wom-an have restored him to popular favor, and the clubs have re-elected him with all the honors. King, and this Irish King was the lineal ancest

Edmond Megy, a leader of the party which assassinated Archbishop Darboy during the Paris Commune in 1871, is now living in New York and working at his trade as a machinist. He is anxious to institute the principles of the Com-mune in this country, and jovially smoked a cigar the other day while he developed to a reporter his

Roman gossips speak about the approach ing marriage of King Humbert's brother, Amadeus, Duke of Aosts, and the Princess Colonna, daughter of that famous and fabulously wealth house. The Duke has not long been a widower and so great was his grief for the loss of his beau tiful and loving wife that the Roman gossips had settled it that he was to enter the Church, be made a Cardinal, succeed Pio Nono as Pope, and thus harmonize the relations between the Vatican

The Due d'Aumale is supposed to be the Caucuses of Republican Senators to decide what should be done after Mr. Hown had made French officer of Royal blood whofoots the bills for the costumes of Leonide Leblanc, the actress at the Paris Odeon who plays La Dubarry in Dumas' his speech are no doubt very admirable things, but such a caucus should have been called be-"Joseph Balsamo." She carries a \$4,000 fan and wears \$40,000 worth of diamonds on her dress, which is the most costly ever seen on any stage. Mile. Leonide is an impartial lady. Years ago Prince Napoleon was her favored cavalier, and he need to best her; this may have sickened her of re the Senator was encouraged to shoot off s mouth, even though it was only loaded with It is a delightful compliment to Senator iows, the fact that, after he has been kept in

Mr. Beecher's brother James, a clergyman in the hills of Ulster County, preached at Plymin the hills of Ulster County, preached at Plymouth Church last Sunday. He said, by way of introduction: "I preach at home in a little school-house in the wilderness. We have a little cabinet organ, and I play it myself, because we have no other organist. I am also sexton and usher. I play simple tunes to the glory of God, and the rough backwoods people join in singing the hymna. I don't know anything about Hell; but I know a great deal about Heaven."

The obituary roll for March is not nearly so rich in distinguished names as were its two predecessors. The only Royal personage whose death was reported was the Archduse Francis Charles, of Austria, father of the wearer of the crown he himself had refused to put on. Of statesmen and politicians, there died Ben Wade, Count men and politicians, there died be wade, countries sciopis de Salerano, ex-Senator Asa Biggs, ex-Congressmen William Halstead and Robert Hamilton, of New Jersey, John E. Leonard, Charles S. Sitgreaves, John Allison (at the time of his death Register of the Treasury). J. Glancy Jones, and Daniel Wardwell, bosides "Billy" Walsh and Warden John Quin, of the Tombs, two of the lights of Tammany. Of divines, artists, authors, and editors, the names were recorded of Cardinal II San Felippo; of Jean P. A. Antigus, the French San Felippo; of Jean P. A. Antigus, the French painter; of Joseph Bonomi, the English architect and archæologist; of Sir George Gilbert Scott, architect; of James Hain Freswell and Hew Ainslie (the author of "Ingleside") http://distriction.org/licethes. L. Wilson and O. A. Willard, journalists, both of this city; besides J. Ross Snowdon, of Philadelphia; Prof. Charles Frederick Harti, of Cornell; and Prof. Albert Church, of West Point; Cornell; and Prof. Albert Church, of West Point; and James W. Norris, the actor. Among other names that might be mentioned are those of Commodore John Hodges Graham, U. S. N., and Sir William O'Grady Haley, Commander-in-Chief in Canada; Joaquin de Angarica, the wealthy Cuban patriot; Samuel E. Wood, the rich and eccentric New York bachelor, who left \$1,000,000 to found a College of Music; and Thomas Johnson, ex-Chief-Justice of Arkaneas. WASHINGTON.

Action to Test the Validity of the Valentine Scrip.

Bonfield Files Three Appeals with the Secretary of the Interior.

The Tariff Bill to Come Up for Action in the House To-Day.

Indications that the Measure Has Recently Gained Many Friends.

in Favor of the Bill. Renewal of the Fight in the House Over

Doorkeeper Polk's Case.

Leading Points in Mr. Wood's Argument

A Curious Commentary on Democratic Professions of Civil-Service Reform.

VALENTINE SCRIP. APPEALS FILED IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
Washington, D. C., April 3.—The City of Chicago to-day filed with the General Commis sioner three appeals in the Valentine scrip cases. The first is to that of the claim of Devic W. Keen, who has located scrip upon that par of the public ground in Sec. 10 known as Dear born Park. The appeal is taken by Corporation Connsel Bonfield on behalf of the city to the ecretary of the Interior from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Feb. 12. The causes assigned for appeal are six

distinct specifications, being substantially:

First—The Commissioner erred in deciding that these lands are unsurveyed public ground; that the application itself shows it is for plece of land in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, duly surveyed. Second—That he erred in deciding that he

has no power or jurisdiction over this block; that it was duly surveyed in 1821, and was reserved for military purposes on and prior to Oct. 1, 1824, and that it has never been restored

Oct. 1, 1824, and that it has never been restored by authority to the mass of the public domain so as to be subject to the laws for the disposition of public lands.

Third—This tract of land has been appropriated by the United States to public use since June 7, 1839, and that the appropriation is binding on the General Land Office.

Fourth—That Congress has not by any recent law authorized a survey of said lot to be made under direction of the Commissioner, or given the Commissioner authority or jurisdiction to make disposition of said land. By disposition heretofore made by the United States the power of the surveying officers of the premises has been exhausted, and the Commissioner has no power now to change or add to the survey.

Figh—That at the date of Keen's application the lot was not unoccupied and unappropriated

Pith—That at the date of Keen's application the lot was not unoccupied and unappropriated public land of the United States, and was not for that reason liable to be taken to satisfy the Valentine scrip offered by Keen. On the contary, that it was in reserve as a park in Chicago, which heretofore had accepted the dedication and had taken jurisdiction and control of the property, and has, ever since 1839, exercised jurisdiction and courtol offer it. The city has spent large sums of money in adorning, beautifying, and improving the same.

Sixth—That the United States in 1839, as proprietor of the ground within the City of Chicago, laid off and recorded the plot of Fort Dearborn addition, and that said lot was shown as a part thereof, and was designated for public use on the face of said plot, and that, by the making and recording of said plot, and the dedication then made, the United States was and is from that time irrevocably hound, and that such dedication than time irrevocably hound, and that such from that time irrevocably hound, and that such dedication was legally made; that since such time the land has been actually enjoined and used by the public without interruption in pur-

Sumee of such dedications

ANOTHER APPEAL.

An appeal was also filed to the application of Thomas B. Valentine to that parcel of land lying east of Michigan avenue, south of Kandolph street, north of Madison, and west of the east line of the survey of 1821. The objections to the decision of the Land Commissioner filed in this case are substantially the same as those filed in the case of David W. Keen.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield has also filed an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner in the application of Britton, Gray, and Drummond, which was an application for a patent under Valentine's scrip for so much of Sec. 10 as lies between the north line of Madison street on the south and the south line of Randolph on the east of the location of Thomas B.Valentine.

SEVERAL DISTINCT POINTS OF OBJECTION have been set forth in this appeal among others. the east of the location of Thomas B.Valentine.

SEVERAL DISTINCT POINTS OF OBJECTION have been set forth in this appeal, among others that the lands embraced in this application were then in the territorial jurisdiction of the City of Chicago; that the lands were not at the time of the location of the Valentine scrip unoccupied and unappropriated lands of the United States; that since the survey and platting of Fort Dearborn Addition by the United States, in 1839, the lands embraced in this application have been reclaimed from Lake Michigan by the city at a great expense, and since the same has been reclaimed they have been used and occupied as a part of

and occupied as a part of

THE OPEN PUBLIC GROUND

of the city, and are not and never were a part of
the public lands of the United States, and subject to be appropriated or taken by the Valentine scrip; that the United States has never had
any ownership and control of the land so claimed, and at the time of making the plat of Fort
Dearborn Addition by the Government in 1839
said land was then part of the waters of Lake
Michigan, and has since been reclaimed and
filled up by the City of Chicago, and added to
said public grounds embraced in said addition;
also that said land

IS OWNED BY CHICAGO

also that said land

Is OWNED BY CHICAGO
as an accretion to the same, and is not and never
was United States public land; that since the
reservation of fractional Sec. 10 for military
purposes, no part of said reservation has been
restored to the public lands, nor has any part
of said land so dedicated by any accretion and
addition thereto been subject at any time to of ead land so dedicated by any accretion and addition thereto been subject at any time to purchase in any manner in order to be taken or appropriated to satisfy Valentine scrip.

The city has also filed in addition the former affidavits of Isaac R. Hitt and others in support of appeals showing

THE CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY and amount of money expended upon it by Chicago, and the filling that has been done from time to time by the city in reclaiming said lands from the waters of Lake Michigan, and bringing the same to grade upto the present shore line.

the same to grade upito the present shore line.

It is understood that thirty days will be given under the rule of the Department to file briefs in these cases, and immediately thereafter, proposity during May, the Secretary of the Interior will take up the cases for final adjudication, and hear oral arguments on the questions involved.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.-To-morrow is the day set for the consideration of the Tariff bill in the House, but it may be postponed on account of the Polk case. The majority of the protection members favor laying the bill upon the table without action, but Judge Kelley is averse to this, and desires that there may be discussion to ascertain the sentiment of the House. Members think that if the bill gets into Committee of the Whole the different interests would be so logrolled that the bill , would stand a better chance of passing. The wine and spirit interest, for instance, which is and spirit interest, for instance, which is a very important one, is opposed to the bill because it places an ad valorem instead of a specific duty upon wines. If the Committee of the Whole should adopt the suggestion of the wine men and make the duty specific, that interest would use its efforts to secure the passage of the bill. There will be great difficulty, however, in harmonizing the different interests, so as to make the bill at all practicable. It is certain that, as the bill now stands, there is a large majority against it, and uncertain will be its fate.

WOOD'S ARGUMENT.

tain will be its fate.

WOOD'S ARGUMENT.

Fernando Wood will endeavor to open the argument to-morrow in favor of the bill. He stated to a Trilleum representative to-day that he would argue that protection crusnes all industries of the country; that the time has come when every interest demands a revision of the tariff, and a reduction of the high rates

imposed in time of war; that a reduction of the tariff means a reduction of taxes; that his bill is moderate, and meets the demands of the country, while it gives sufficient protection. He will claim that his bill will open the markets of the world to this country, will give a market for our productions, which is necessary, as the country is capable of producing ten times what it consumes. He will claim that his Tariff bill will AFFORD RELIEF TO EVERY CLASS OF CITIZENS

by giving a foreign market to our productions; that the protective tariff is the cause of hard times. He will also claim that tariff reform is not a party question. Mr. Wood says he will surely pass the bill; that none but Pennsylvania. Democrats will vote against it, white many Western Republicans will vote for it. He says Speaker Randall is a warm advocate of the bill as friendly to Pennsylvania interests. Mr. Wood says Pennsylvania and other manufacturing districts had better take this bill or they will get worse; that his bill has been greatly moderated to meet the views of people who oppose tariff reform; but if this bill is defeated when the Democrats get power in both Houses, they will pass such a bill as Wood first prepared.

prepared.

GAINING PRIENDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—To-morrow Representative Wood's Tarif bill will be taken up for consideration according to the previous order. Since it was reported it has been gaining friends. The conclusion has been reached that it will receive a fair majority, there having been a canvass of the House. POLK.

PIGHTING FOR THE LAMB DOORKEEPER. atch to The Trib

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Demo crats struggled another day to parry assaults upon their Doorkeeper, and to save him from dismissal. They were placed in a very embarressing position, for as the issue is now made up it was evident that they would have to choose between dismissing the Doorkeeper with censure, if nothing worse, or confessing that the Democratic party is incapable of adminis-trative reform. With each hour's delay the perplexities of the Democracy increase. The indications now are that when the vote is taken the majority either way will be very small Whatever is the issue, the investigation, test mony, and debate will be an excellent camaign document. There was a number of Democratic speeches to-day in favor of Mr. Polk. The members from the South and South west, with which section of the country he is nore particularly identified, were

PARTICULARLY EARNEST IN HIS PAVOR. and regret the misfortunes, as they call them of the old man. They protest that he is more sinned against than sinning, and that his faults are faults of the bad system which is traditionare faults of the bad system which is traditional. The Democrate generally were compelled to admit many of the irregularities charged. Their plea was that of confession and avoidance. Messrs. Frye, of Maine, and Cox, of Ohio, made the speeches of the day. Mr. Frye's speech, which commanded the universal attention of the House, will serve to keep alive the memories of the Democratic administrative trouble, as it is to be used as A CAMPIGN DOCUMENT, and many hundreds of it had been ordered for circulation long before the speaker had closed. Frye devoted himself to an analysis of the Democratic soldiers' roll. He sketched with great humor the fruitless and desperate efforts of the Democratic party to find in the whole country crippled and disabled soldiers. Eden, of Illinois, was Polk's chief defender.

RIVERS AND HARBORS. THEMS IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Among the items in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House this after-noon, are the following; For improving the harbor at Savannah, Ga., \$70,000; for improving the ship channel at Galveston Bay, \$75,000; for the survey of the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, and the estimates for the improvement and maintenance of its navigation, \$50,000; for the improvement of the Missouri River, removal of snags, wrecks, etc. \$70,000; for improving the entrance to Galveston harbor, \$125,-000; for improving the White and St. Francis Rivers, \$75,000; Missourl River, opposite or near St. Joseph, \$50,000; Rock Island Rapids, ippi River, \$80,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi River, removal of snags and obstructions between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers, \$240,000, of which sum \$20,-000 shall be expended between the mouth or the lineau and Mariagoria (constitution) in the improvement of Calokia Chute, opposite St. Louis; \$40,000 between the foot of Dickey's Island and mouth of the Ohio River; and \$10,-000 between Islands Nos. 14 and 15, near the Town of Kaskaskia, Ill.; for the improvement of the Missouri River, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, \$30,000; Mississippi River, widening and deepening the channel from St. Paul to Des Moines Rapics, \$250,000; for widening and deepening the channel of the Mississippi River from Des Moines Rapids to the mouth of the Ohio, \$100,000; for the improvement and deepening of the Moines Rapids to the mouth of the Ohio, \$100,-000; for the improvement and deepening of the channel of the Ohio River, including the removal of snags, wrecks, etc., from Pittsburg to its mouth, \$300,000, of which \$50,000 shall be expended at Grand Chain for the removal of obstructions and deepening the channel at that point, and \$25,000 for the improvement of the Monongahela River to be expended in completing the lock and dam at Hourd's Rocka; for the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Ind., \$75,000; St. Marv's River, at St. Mary's Falls Canal, \$175,000; Delaware River, below Bridesburg, Pa., \$100,000; for the improvement of the Des Moises Rapids and operating the canal, \$95,000; Upper Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Illinois, \$45,000.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The Senate deroted another day to the Pacific Railroad Sinking-Fund bill. Senator Booth made an elaborte speech in support of the Thurman bill. Booth was elected as an anti-railroad monopolist, and his speeches attract much attention on that account. His style of speaking is always polished and fascinating, and possesses much power. His speeches are always carefully prehampion of either the Thurman or Matthews bill. He pointed out what he considered the defects in each of them, especially in Thurman's bill, some features of which he considered unconstitutional. At the close there was a long running debate, terminated by the dinner-hour. Stanley Matthews speaks to-morrow in answer to the pote this week, but so many Senators have inlicated their intention to speak that this is doubtful. There seems to have been no foundation for the statement that Blaine would support the Matthews bill. In the debate yesterday he indicated his approved of the main features of the Thurnan bill.

support the Matthews bill. In the debate yesterday he indicated his approval of the main features of the Thurman bill.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The Sub-Committee of the Senate Military Committee is about to report in favor of lineal promotion in the army. It appears that by the regimental system of promotion now in practice, which is said to be contrary to the law of 1874, junior Lieutenants have frequently been promoted over the heads of their seniors. This report, if adopted, will clear the Senate executive calendar of unany pending military nominations which the Senate has steadily refused to confirm until this law is settled. It will also enable the Secretary of War to issue the Army Register, which has been delayed since January for the ime cause.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

Attorneys practicing before the Patent Office complain that attorneys are disbarred by the Commissioner of Patents without notice of accusations made against them, and without opportunity for defense. Senator Grover will soon introduce a bill providing for the protection of attorneys before the Patent Office, which restores all disbarred attorneys who have not been tried by competent tribunal to full privileges of practice. In this connection Gen. Thomas Broome, of Indiana, will soon present the memorial of Franklin B. Hunt, of Richmond, Ind. This sets forth that Hunt was disbarred in June, 1877, by the Commissioner of Patents, which was approved by Secretary Schurz, June 18; that the order was printed in the official gazette, and generally published; that Hunt has filed a categorical denial of every accusation, but Secretary Schurz has refused to investigate the matter. Hunt seeks relief from Congress, and an investigation by the Judiciary Committee.

BLAIR'S RESOLUTIONS.

On the Montgomery Blair resolutions, Representative Roberts, who may be considered the leader of the Maryland Legislature; that it is no doubt a sort of courteous concession to Blair, an old man. Many members of the Legislature; that it is no doubt a sort of courteous concession

for them. Roberts says he does not approve the resolutions; that the country has suffered enough from such unnecessary agitation, and his vote will be cast to suppress everything looking to invalidating the President's title in any manner. Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, says few Democrats in the House indorse the resolutions. He does not know of one; that in talking to Blair, Democratic Congressmen, in deference to his age, no doubt imply a sympathy they do not feel. Representatives Finiey, of Ohio, Durham, of Kentucky, Singleton, Missouri, and other Democrats, say they do not indorse the resolutions, and would not vote for anything of the kind.

COL. INGERSOLL

made an argument to-day before the House Committee on Public Lands in favor of a bill to clear the title to certain land in Iowa. In 1846 the Government granted to the then Territory of Iowa over 400,000 acres of land to aid in improving the navigation of the Des Moines River. A Navigation Company was formed, and sold many of the tracts of the grant. Before the land was withdrawn from the market about 400 persons took homestead rights on it, and the title has been in dispute for years. The bill urged by Ingersol directs the Attorney-General to institute suits to ascertain who has the legal title to the lands.

MASHINGTON. D. C., April 3.—Senator Booth was taken suddenly ill this afternoon in the Senate Chamber, and was removed to the cloak-room. He seemed to be afflicted with vertigo.

SENATOR BOOTH

has almost entirely recovered from the sudden attack of illness in the Senate to-day.

Senator Dorsey went before the House Committee on Post-Offices this morning, and fold the Committee all about his action in siding mail contractors in his section to prepare their bonds. He had done nothing that was not perfectly lawful and proper, and he should do it again whenever occasion offered. He denied that he had any occuniary interest, near or remote, contingent or possible, in any mail contracts, or any other contracts under the Government. He denied th

Departments.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special from Washington says that several Senators have of late discussed among themselves the propriety of preparing a joint resolution which should express does interest on their should express the property of the press. preparing a joint resolution which should express deep interest on the part of the people of the United States at the prospect of a serious misunderstanding; and interruption of the peaceful relations between the people of Great Britain and Russia, and request the President to use all means, as far as be can consistently with his constitutional duty, to aid in restoring the relations of amity and confidence between the two Governments and people, to one of whom we are bound by common ancestry and language and similar institutions, while with the other we have ties of an ancient and unbroken friendship. It is proposed to discuss with Secretary Evarts the propriety of usefulness of such a joint resolution before it is drawn up.

drawn up.

THE ANTI-RESUMPTION RING.

The Commercial Advertise: says: " The ANTI-RESUMPTION RING.

The Commercial Advertiser says: "It is intimated to us that the Presidents of the Park Bank and of the old and strong Chemical National Bank are not in sympatuy with the hostility at the Clearing-House to the Secretary of the Treasury. The prospect is that the Secretary will soon have nine-tenths of the New York City National Banks with the Government, and that the old leadership in the Clearing-House will be deposed, as it ought long since to have been."

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Mr. Burnside from the Committee on Military Affairs, re-ported a bill in relation to the enlistment of colored men in the army. Placed on the calen-

The House bill to smend the Revised Statutes relative to judicial districts in Missouri was passed. Also, the bill for the relief of William L. Adams, and a bill for the relief of Thomas A. Walker, late Register of the Land Office at Des Moines, Ia.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Windom, Dorsey, and Beck members of the Conference Com-

ittee on the bill for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department. Mr. Sargent, from the Appropriation Commit-tee, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

sideration was resumed of unfinished business being the Railroad Funding bill, and Mr. Bootl Before Mr. Booth took the floor, Mr. Thurman

Before Mr. Booth took the floor, Mr. Thurman proposed an amendment, to be offered at the proper time, providing that the bonds purchased for the Sinking Fund shall be stamped "not transferable."

At the conclusion of Mr. Booth's remarks, Mr. Thurman said that, owing to the sickness of some and the absence of other Senators, he would not insist on a vote to-day, but would ask the Senate to dispose of this bill to-morrow. He was willing, however, to have a vote taken on the substitute reported by Mr. Matthews without another word from his side.

however, to have a vote taken on the substitute reported by Mr. Matthews without another word from his side.

Messars. Paddock and Chaffee arged delay until the substitute offered by the latter could be printed and laid before the Senate.

Mr. Thurman said he had looked into the bill enough to know that he could never accept it as a substitute for the bill, for it sought to the proporate propositions of the Senator to this bill. He thought each proposition should stand alone, and could not consent to coupling the two in one bill. The substitute also contained the provisions of the Railroad Committee's bill providing that the Government shall pay the roads compound interest on its own money. The debate was continued by Messrs. Dawes, Edmunds, and Sargent.
Mr. Matthews was recognized as entitled to the floor to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public journal which employs a permanent correspondent for reporting the proceediegs of Congress to the halls and passageways around the House. Adopted.

ported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public journal which employs a permanent correspondent for reporting the proceedings of Congress to the halls and passageways around the House. Adopted.

Consideration was then resumed of the case of Mr. Polk, the Doorkeeper of the House.

Mr. Brok, the Doorkeeper of the House.

Mr. Frye spoke in support of the majority resolution. He created much amusement by criticising the appointments made to the soldlers' roil of the House. The New England Democratic delegation had brought out as its disabled soldlers man who had served three years in an independent company at Boston. Another man had been put on who had served three years in the navy as apothecary. Still another had sprained an ankle during the War, and another had had a fever. One man had testified that he had been mustered into the army for ninety days in Pennsylvania, and in answer to a question as to whether he had been wounded said no, but he had had a disease for a number of years. He had no doubt there were hundreds of thousands of Democrats who had been diseased for a number of years. Then on roil there was a veteran of the war of 1812, and one of the Mexican War, very good soldiers probably, and good Democrats, but having no right whatever to be on that roil. Then there was anoter who had suffered from asthma, and several others who had never been in the army. Then there was Flizhugh, who could not have been born at the time of the war, and therefore could not have been disabled bemocrats so rare and scarce that enough could not have been born at the time of the war, and therefore could not have been disabled bemocrats so rare and scarce that enough could not be found to fill the soldiers roils? In conclusion he said: "O, spirit of immortal Falstaff, give us one hour of thy time, and let the tap of the drum and let the sweep of the file drill this glorious battalion of Democratic had been war of the war of less and then the soldiers roils? In conclusion he was of the dead Fitzhugh com

ST. LOUIS TAXPAYERS. Rescial Disputes to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, April 3.—A committee of Taxsavers from the Seventh District of this city waited upon the Board of Equalization this afternoon and presented a statement of the over taxation which they have suffered since the city has come under the new scheme and charter rule. An array of streng facts and startling figures were presented to the Board, showing the most reckless conduct on the part of the Assessors, who, in many cases, have assessed lands at more than 400 per cent over their real valuation. If the Board does not give the full relief sought, the taxpayers of the district will unite in an appeal to the law, and an almost endless amount of expensive litigation, which will certainly end disastrously to the city, will ensue.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

Detectives Scott and Bauder have Charles Adams, alias "Frenchy," locked up on sus picion of having been implicated in the robbery of \$600 worth of fixtures from Brown's billia hall on Dearborn street. Adams was employed in the place, and was found there in the morning apparently asleep on a chair, with the doors wid apparently asleep on a chair, with the doors wide open. Beside him on the floor was a pocket-book and a bottle labeled chloroform, giving the impression that he had been drugged prior to the robbery. The physician who was summoned is of the opinion that he had not been drugged, and, moreover, that the bottle had not recently contained chloroform or any other anesthetic. The detectives are positive that Adams was a party to the robbery, but they have not yet succeeded in finding any of the property.

of the property.

A man named J. H. McLean was before Justice Summerfield charged with obtaining a large quantity of household and other goods by false pretenses from a Mr. Brasely. He was held in \$2,000 to the Criminal Court, and last night was rearrested and booked at the West Madison Street Station charged with obtaining \$1,000 worth of saloon fixtures by false pretenses from C. B. Kinsley, of No. 74 West Madison street. McLean, it is alleged, gave in payment collaterals to which he had no legal title.

Detective Langing westerder recovered of of the property.

he had no legal title:

Detective Lansing yesterday recovered a valuable horse and buggy belonging to William Wright, which was stolen Tuesday night from in front of the residence of ex-Ald. Clark, No. 54 Sangamon street. Later in the day, Detectives Shea and Traynor spotted a suspicious chap going into a West Randolph street nawn-shop, and upon following him up found that he had the stolen robe in his possession. At the station he gave the name of E. W. Dennis. The robe was identified by Mr. Wright. Upon information gleaned from the prisoner himself, the officers arrested a well-known thief named Charles Lee, alias "Curley," who aided Dennis in stealing the rig.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Iil., April 8.—Fred Newman, a cigar-maker, committed suicide in the South Park last night. He was found this morning sitting against a tree, with his legs crossed, and looking as pleasant as ever. In his right hand, laying in his lay, he held a little pistol, with which he had shot himself immediately over the right ear. A little stream of blood ran down his check, He did not bleed over a tablespoonful. He was dressed neatly, and cleanly shaved. Whisky and scarcity of work was the cause.

THE GRAIN INSPECTORSHIP,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Ill., April 8.—The Governo may not immediately do anything in the matte may not immediately do anything in the matter of the removal of Chief Grain Inspector Swett, and the appointment of John P. Reynolds. Swett is expected here to-morrow with large indorsements of Chicago business men, which may overcome the opposition to him manifestly entertained by a majority of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—Information reached here this evening of the drowning of Henry Crouch, his wife, and two children in a pond near Augusta, Mich., caused by the capsizing

OBITUARY. New ORLEANS, April 8 .- Ex-Auditor Jame Graham, late Register of the Land Office, died to-day, aged 67. He was Surveyor of the Port under President Polk and United States Marshal for Louisiana under Lincoln.

Many persons who are dabilitated by overwork or excesses, who have week nerves and relaxed muscles, should resort to the use of "Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphates." It possesses the elements which form healthy blood, and acts as a care for consumption and all wasting discases.

BUSINESS NUTICES. Advice to Husbands-Hints to Alf.—Have you an invalid wife, who, by child-bearing, by bad digestion, or insufficient nourishment, by grief or anxiety, is afflicted with any nervous or muscular digestion, or instincted with any nervous or muscular weakness, who, by exposure or neglect, is now suffering the premonitory symptoms of consumption, or who is wasting under any form of female complaint? Then go at oace to your druggist and purchase a bottle of "Feilows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites," for this is the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century for promoting and perfecting assimilation, for invigorating nerve and muscle, for reforming and vitalizing the blood, and for building and supporting brain power when enfeebled by overwork or by excesses. These remarks apply with equal force to young and old men, to children diseased by rapid growth, to all feeble brains, and even to insanity itself,—for Fellows' Hypophosphites is a remedial or chemical food' which assimilates with all the functions of human life, and brings to the debilitated the joyonsness of perfect health.

The full particulars regarding "Fellows' Hypophosphites" is contained in a little book, which may be had gratis of the druggists.

may be had graits of the druggists.

From the Oates Opera Troupe—New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1878.—Messrs. Kennedy & Co.: During the performance of the Oates opera troupe in your city. I noticed your advertisement of Carboline, a deodorfized extract of petroleum, in one of the daily papers, as an article for the hair, concluded to try a bottle, and, after six weeks' use, am convinced, as are also my comrades, that it has produced and is producing a wonderful growth of hair where I had none for years. I have used many different articles for the same purpose, but have never found anything which would benefit me until I found Carboline. It is also an elegant dressing, and I feel satisfied that any one giving it a thorough trial, as I have done, will come out victorious and have as fine a head of hair as could possibly be desired. Please gend at once, by arpress, one dozen bottles for the other members of the troupe. Yours respectfully,

Gustavus F. Hall.,

Of Oates Opera Troupe.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Dress Goods! CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

We are displaying a most elegant and extensive assortment of Fine Dress Goods, surpassing any previous exhibit, and including all the gems of the foreign markets. We would also call attention to special lines that we offer at lower prices ART FURNITURE, than can be found elsewhere. All-Wool Grey and Brown Basket Cloths at 50 ets., formerly 78 ets.

40 pcs. Algerine Suitings at 37 1-2 cts. 30 pcs. Louvain Suitings at 35 cts. 50 pes. Plevna Snitings at 20 eta.

25 pcs. Bourettes only 18 ets. These Goods are fully twenty-five per cent under former prices and cannot be duplicated.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Affidavit of Samuel Spinney, Esq., Meadow Vale, Nova Scotia, fully attested by George Munro, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and by three Clergymen of Annapolis County. A miraculous cure effected by Sanford's Radical Cure.

Meadow Vale, Annapolis Co., Nova Sco aber 23, 1877. SWORN TO BEFORE ME. This 23d day of November, 1877. GEORGE MUNRO.

HELPLESS With Rheumatism. This is to certify that I have used Colling Verifications for Rheumatism, and found them a green lief. In April, 1873, I was taken with Rheumativer, which left me helpless. The pain in my back of great that I could not be moved or lifted. I wolling Voltaic Plaster two weeks, and the pain soreness were all gone. I could be moved without fering. The relief I oxperienced was wonderful.

No. Williamston, Annapolis Co., Manuel St., 1877.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Be careful to obtain COLLINS VOLTAIO TER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic with a highly Medicated Plaster, as soon in the cut. A truly wonderful Plaster. Sold by all asic and Retail Druggiest abroughous the United and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Prop. Boston. Mass.

MILLINERY.

Madison & Peoria of 8.

GRAND OPENING!

COSTUMES

SUITS, CLOAKS, NEW FABRICS, AND

**Elegant Novelties** FOR THIS SEASON, TO-DAY AND FRIDAY

APRIL 4 AND 5. The Public is Respectfully Invited.

ART FURNITURE.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF

122 STATE-ST., Which has been held under virtue of judgment is now placed upon the market for immediate disposal at pri-vate sale. Said stock consists of the finest and mass ornate line of Furniture eyer shown West. AT BANKRUPT PRICES

It must be sold at once in order to satisfy judge and to clear the premises, which are rented to parties after May 1 next. L. G. FAIRBANK & CO., 199 STATE-ST.

membered that GEORGE FRANCIS
tore leaving for the East, withdrew
alts against certain Chicago newspaand why they were withdrawn, is
in the following card to a New York
will be seen that in GEORGE's bosom,
a flerce contest was waged between
and AHRIMAN, and that, for a time,
secured the ascendency; but it is gratable to state that the white spirit
knocked the socks off his sable an

Moderate Activity in Finances --New York Exchange Weaker.

The General Business Situation --- Cheap Stocks and Bonds--Trade Statistics.

The Produce Barkets Irregular-Wheat Alternately Depressed and Excited by the News from Europe.

Other Grain Basier .-- Hogs Stronger --- Provisions Tame and

#### FINANCIAL.

There was a moderate activity in financial quarters. The mercantile trace of the city is good for the season, and the banks are receiving increased amounts of commercial paper made in the regular course of business. Rates are 7@10 per cent, New York exchange was sold between banks at 25 & 50c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$3,300,000.

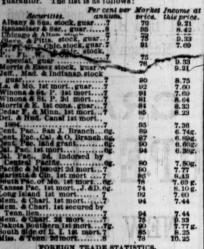
THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The Quincy, Iil., Whig says that, at the banks, deposits are increasing, and collections are reported as much better than a mosth ago. At the wholesale houses trade is good; orders are coming in by mail in larger numbers and for larger quantities of goods than for some time past, and the number of country merchants coming to the city to buy stocks has steadily increased during the past two weeks. The retail dealers have nearly all received their full spling stocks, and business at the retail houses is also materially improved. In Detroit the Post and Tribuns of April 2 reports that the general merchandise market has opened very quiet, with rather a poor outlook for the week. Owing to the heavy rainfall of the past few days, the roads throughout the State are in an almost impassable condition, and it is impossible to move off from lines of railroads. There have been evidences of improvement in Cincinnati, seconding to the Gazette. Business has not been brisk, but there has been a suiet, wholesome trade, and in some lines there was a inderrate enhancement of values. The drygoods business has been fair, the orders of country merchants larger generally, prices of some goods a title caster. At December 18, the Gazette finds s business has been fair, the orders of country thants larger generally, prices of some goods a casier. At Davenport, Ia., the Gazette finds lemand for discounts much increased. Carry is moving. There was a large increase of its for it from interior banks, the aggregate and being protty heavy. The markets in Neta show the effects of the rapid development at state. The Dasty Bee, of Omaha, says: of dry-goods trade is increasing from week to with the advance of spring. The grocery is picking up fast. Heavy orders have been wed by our dealers during the past few days, he prospects are very encouraging for a heavier girade than in any previous year. A few call in our life. The demand for lumber consactive, both from city and country, and the thions are that there will be a very large contion of lumber all over Nebraska during the at year. The building season having opened, smand for panies, oils, and glass is rapidly sing. Quotations.

ht exceptions.

Kansas City, Mo., Journal of Commerce is brisk trade in mercantile staples. The rwas close and more spring-like than on any day of the season. All sorts of outdoor opera-tions, such as building, brick-making, repairing, ste., were being pushed forward with vim, and there was little need of any man who has muscle and is willing to work laying idle.

LOW-PRICED SECURITIES. A list of securities has been prepared by the Financial Chronicle for the examination of per-cus in search of cheap and good investments. It been not directly recommend the purchase of them, at anys that, as they are selling at apparently low res, they may prove to be, upon investigation, i under the advice of well-informed brokers, irable securities. The actual value of the cks depends in many cases upon contracts of tranty, and the financial ability of the lessee or trantor. The list is as follows:



FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS.

Por the month of February, 1878. Exports-Domestic885, 07, 648 Foreign 930, 580	For the eight m'nths end d keb. 28. \$452, 145, 091 8, 133, 478
Total	\$461, 273, 570 292, 276, 285
Excess of exports over imports	\$169,002,285 415,410,392 9,081,582
Total	\$424, 491, 974 267, 960, 777
Excess of exports over imports	\$166, 531, 197
1878. Exports—Domestic \$ 876,076 Foreign 426,818	\$ 16,640,590 3,532,889
Total \$ 1, 802, 694	\$ 20, 173, 410 17, 603, 097
Excess of exports over imports	\$ 2,570,322 29,040,676 6,188,515
Total	\$29, 239, 191 83,190, 920
Excess of exports over imports. \$ 1,408,093 Of imports over exports. Total merchandise and specie.	<b>8</b> 8,951,729
1878. Exports—Domestic 65, 947, 723 Poreign 1, 560, 598	468, 785, 621 12, 666, 368
Total	\$481, 451, 989 909, 879, 382

BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS.

the dividends payable in Boston in April aggre\$4,000,507, of which the banks pay \$1.275,Of the sixty-two banks in Boston. two wayr cent, two 4½ per cent, five 4 per cent, fourper cent, thirteen 3 per cent, one 3 per cent,
terly, twelve 2½ per cent, fourterly, twelve 5½ per cent,
twelve per cent, fourterly, twelve 5½ per cent,
twelve 5½ per cent,
twelve 5½ per cent,
twelve 5½ per cent,
twelve 6½ per cent,

istrict of Columbia bonds are not obligations	Mess pork 7 1000 D. Lard 8 9.
United States. Under this decision they are egal investment for savings banks in New Mate.	Short ribs, boxed
STOCK EXCHANGE BUSINESS.	Corn. A. L. Oata. Rye
eported sold in New York during the month	Live hogs.
ments	Connels. 94 7 Sterling exchange. 94 7
ares	The following were the receipts

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 100%@101% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 90%@98% cents on POREIGN EXCHANGE. GOVERNMENT BONDS. United States 6s of '81.

United States 5-20s of '85, Jan. and July. 106's
United States 5-20s of '87, Jan. and July. 106's
United States 5-20s of '87, Jan. and July. 106's
United States 10-40s
United States 10-40s
United States 10-40s
United States 10-40s
United States 49s
United States 49s
United States 49s
United States 49s
United States 49s LOCAL SECURITIES.

The market for Chicago City and Cook County bonds has been weak and uncertain. Chicago City bonds, long, were quoted at \*101 bid; \*104½ was paid for Cook County bonds, long, but this seems to have been above the market, as \*103 only is paid for Cook County and water bonds by some dealers. Other prices were:

North Chleago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park) 9 94
City Railway (South Side). 150
City Italiway (West Side) 175
City Italiway (West Side) 175
City Italiway (West Side) 175
Crity Italiway (North Side) 120
Traders' Insurance Company.
Chicago Gasa-Light & Coke Company. 180
West Division B. R. 7 per cent certrs. 180

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Gold was steady at 101%. Carrying rates, 5%@7. Loans in exceptional in stances were made flat.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were steady.

The stock market was somewhat irregular, but in the main very strong, with the Granger shares. Lake Shore, Western Union, Michigan Central, and Rock Island leading the market. St. Paul common advanced from 45½ to 46% on an announcement of increased earnings. Lake Shore sold within the range of 64½@65%, closing strong at 65% in the face of a somewhat formidable bear movement. Northwestern was Irregular. The common opened at 48%, autwaced to 49%, then on common opened at 48%, asvanced to 49%, then on realizations declined to 47%, when renewed buy-ing sent it up again to 48%, closing at % bid and % asked. The preferred lost % at one time, but recovered, St. Paul preferred acting in a similar way. Michigan Central rose 1 on the dividend and general favorable condition of the road. Rock Island advanced 3, Burlington & Quincy 3, and coal share 3625. Western Union declined 4, but reacted, and closed firm. Pacific Mail advanced but reacted, and closed firm. Pacific Mail advanced 1, but lost the improvement, closing heavy. The Granger shares continued the favorites of speculation, the buils predicting much higher prices. The profits of Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, the leader of the buil movement in Northwestern stocks, already amount to \$250,000, and he is holding for higher figures. The carnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the fourth week in March increased \$550,000, and for the month \$195,000. St. Paul Railway for the fourth week in March increased \$550,000, and for the month \$195,000.

Transactions were 173,000 shares, of which 38,000 were Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 22,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 6,000 Rock Island, 37,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 12,000 Lackswama, 2,000 Morris & Essex, 5,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Ohios, 9,000 Western Union, and 11,000 Pacific Mail.

Money active at 7. Prime mercantile paper, 4½ 626.

Custom receipts, \$235,000.
The Treasury disbursed \$176,000.
Clearings, \$14,000,000.
Stelling standard.

7	Sterling steady; long. 486%; short, 489.
b.	GOVERNMENTS.
	Coupons, '81
я	Coupons, '65, new10434 New 4 per cent1003
9	Coupons, '67
	Coupons, '67. 109 Coupons 105 Coupons, '68. 109 Coupons 105
ч	New 58 10434 Currencles
а	STOOKS.
ч	W. Union Tel 80% C C., C. & L 29
	Quicksilver 18 New Jersey Central 16
23	Quickstiver prd 30 Rock-Island
	Pacific Mall
	Mariposa Land 116 St. Paul pfd 73
3	Mariposa prd 102% Wabash 18
-	Adams Express 101 Ft. Wayne 91
9	Wells-Fargo 89 Terre Hante 6
9	United States Ex 50 Chicago & Alton 743
23	United States Ex 50 Chicago & Alton 74)
а	N. Y. C
3	Erie 1096 Onto & Mississippi 99
а	Erie pfd. 24% D., L. & W. 548 Harlem. 147% A. & P. Telegraph. 199
п	Michigan Central 68 Missouri Pacific 14
	Panama
я	Union Pacific 48M Hannibal & St. In 111
8	Union Pacific
	Illinois Central 75% Union Pacific bonds 1059
	Cleve & Pitts 77 II P land grant ov int 1008
н	Northwestern 4814 U. P. Sinking Fund. 94
1	Northwestern 48% U. P. Sinking Fund. 94 Northwestern pfd 72%
	STATE BONDS.
И	Tennessee 6s, old 39 Virginia, new 31

SAN FRANCISCO.	1116
BAN FRANCISCO, April 3 Following are	the
closing quotations at the Stock Board:	-
Alpha 814 Leopard	3
Belcher 26 Mexican	12%
Best & Belcher 17% Northern Belle	7
Bullion 44 Overman	1346
Builion 416 Overman	4414
Consolidated Virginia. 1914 Ophir. California	7402
Choliar 2816 Silver Hill	102
Confidence 45 Bavage	1007
Caledonia 24 Savage	26
Crown Point 8 Sierra Nevada	9
Exchequer 3 Union Consolidated	
Gould & Curry 7 Yellow Jacket	9 .
Hale & Norcross 9 Eureka Consolidated.	.0
Julia Consolidated 314 Grand Prize	99
Justice	654
	2)4
NEW ORLEANS.	
Nam Onverse April 9 Cold 1011 @1012	0.00

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Gold, 101% @101%.
Sight exchange on New York at par.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 492.

\*\*TORBIGN.\*\*

London, April 3—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to day, £13,000.

Consols, money, 94 7-16; account, 94 9-16.

American bonds—448. 103%; '67s, 107%; 10-40s, 105%; new 5s, 105%; Eric, 10%; preferred, 24; Illinois Central, 76; Pennsylvania Central, 29%.

PARIS, April 3.—Rentes, 107f 95c.

REAL ESTATE.

Wednesday, Aprib 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

South Haisted st, 145 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, w
f. 24x123 7-10 ft. dated April 1.

Dudley st, 125 ft u of Augusta st, wf. 25x125
ft, dated March 30.

Wesson st, 890 ft n of Chicago av, w f. 20x70
ft. dated May 25, 1877
Wentworth av, 175 ft s of Thirty-drest st, w f.
25x120 ft. dated May 25, 1873
ft. dated May 25, 1873
ft. dated April 3
ft. dated April 3
ft. dated April 3
ft. dated March 30.

North Clark st, s e cor of Burton place, w f.
80x140 ft. dated April 3 (George E. White and wife to Daniel is. Pearsons).

South of the dated April 3 (George E. White and wife to Daniel is. Pearsons).

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South of the dated April 3 (George E. White and the to Daniel ft. Pearsons). Wednesday, April 3:

The following were the latest quotations for April delivery on the leading articles for two days past:

| 1878. | 13,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16,030 | 16 7,722 17,989 7,740 138,77 90,147 309,465 8,000 46,129 350 11,93 5,217 6,407 83,410 348,091 28,393 1,399 1,393 250,917 1,182,735

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city onsumption: 744 bu wheat, 841 bu corn. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday mogning: 2 cars No. 3 win-er wheat, 25 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars No. 2 do, 36 No. 2 soft spring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (72 wheat); 1 car yellow ars no grade (387 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 11 cars no grade (387 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 11 cars No. 2 white. 17 cars No. 2 mixed (20 oats); 1 car No, 1 rye, 7 cars No. 2 do; 5 cars No. 1 barley, 17 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 3 do (26 barley). Total (522 cars), 220,000 bn., fraspected out: 69,215 bu wheat, 76,030 bu corn, 5,414 bu

out: 69, 215 bu wheat, 76, 030 bu corn, 5, 414 bu barioy.

The direct foreign exports from this city last week included 5, 900 bris flour, 213, 431 bu wheat, 27, 458 bu corn, 917 bris and 505 tes pork, 12, 781 boxes meats, 1, 059 cases canned do, 6, 700 tes and 940 other packages lard, 370 tes beef, 708 packages butter and cheese, 1, 250 bris alcohol, 15, 726 ibs hops, 24, 790 ibs hides, 10, 000 ibs leather, 3, 248 bris oat-meal, and 310, 850 ibs cotton.

The leading readure markets were generally 3, 248 bris ost-meal, and 310,800 his cotton.

The leading broduce markets were generally easier yesterday, and grain was again nervous and unsettled. The news of the early morning was warlike, but the British markets were easy on breadstuffs, and consols were reported higher, advancing to 94 9-16, and it was difficult to reconcile vancing to 94 9-16, and it was diment to reconcile these facts with the intelligence that the British fleet was advancing to the Bosphorus. The tru, h is that the people have heard so much war news that it produces less effect now than at first; and while some are hoping for, and some others fearing, more war, the weather is a depressing influ-ence that effectually counterbalances the other. There is a giorious prospect for all spring-sown grain, except corn, which it is too early to talk grain, except corn, which it is too early to take about. Very few people think it otherwise than highly probable that the next harvest will be a magnifecent yield of the small grains, and that coming on the heels of abundant crops in 1877, may bring still lower prices. This view makes sellers more anxious to operate, and nothing but the possibilities of an extended conflict in Burone pre-vents a heavy bear movement. The Agricultural Department at Washington estimates the winter Department at Washington estimates the winter wheat crop at 380, 000, 000 ba, and the corn crop at 1,300,000,000 bu. Some receivers spoke yesterday as if they expected an increase in the receipts of wheat at this point, and that tended to reduce quotations yesterday. The outward movement of produce was fair in volume. There was no falling off in the demand for staple and fancy dry goods. Buyers were present in liberal numbers, and were Buyers were present in liberal numbers, and were freely ordering of staple articles, notions, and goods especially adapted to the spring trade. The grocery market was without marked new features. A good business was in progress, and both staple and side-goods were held fully up to previous prices. Sugars were strong, with the chances in favor of an early advance. Coffees were held with confidence. Teng were stendy under an improving demand.

principally to the State beyond the Mississsppi. New immer is comin, in slowly, and it is expected the state of the state there is danger that the bulk of the stock will be hung up during the sawing season. The demand for wool, hides, hay, and salt was moderate at the current prices. Broom-cors was dull and lower under large offerings, which holders want to re-duce. Seeds were quiet and steady, except time-

thy, which weakened under liberal offerings on a dull market. Poultry and eggs were in fair retail request.

Rail freights were quiet on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on other fourth-class to New York.

Lake freights were in good demand and steady, on the basis of 2%c for corn and 3c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 101,000 bu

wheat, 96,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu rye, and 7,500 bris pork.

Through rates by lake and canal to New York were quoted at 10c on wheat and 9½c on corn.

Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 50@
51c in specie per 100 lbs on grain and 57@58c on

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

April 3.—Receipts: Flour, 12, 213 bris; wheat, 114, 700 bu; corn, 86, 329 bu; cots, 14, 500 bu; corn-meal, 765 pkgs; rye, 12, 855 bn; barley, 2, 200 cu; malt, 2, 675 bu; pork, 744 bkgs; beef, 2, 620 pkgs; cut meats, 5, 597 pkgs; lard, 2, 342 pkgs; whisky, 473 bris.

Exports, twenty-four hours: Flour, 7, 700 bris; wheat, 151, 000 bu; corn, 15, 000 bu; barley, 1, 000 bu.

The stock of lard in store in New York is re-ported at 101,000 tcs, against 96,794 tcs on March PROVISIONS AT NEW ORLEANS.

D.S. meats, casks

MPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the weeks named:

Week ending
Wark 30, 1878.

Plour, bris. 152, 0006120, 000 70, 0006 75, 000 Corn, qrs. 111, 2006120, 000 130, 0006135, 000 LUMBER.

The Northwestern Lumberman, March 30, gives an exhausting review of the lumber production of the Northwest in 1877, with comparisons. Following are the totals:

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs April 3: Burley & [Tyrrell, 18 pkgs earthenware; Henry Memory, 24 pkgs butter; Samuel Katther, 5 casks and 11 cases liquors.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet in the aggregate, and steadier. Hogs were reported firmer, but Liverpool was ed per 112 the lower on sides, which meant little export demand without corresponding concessions here. There was really very little doing except in changes from one mouth to another and current charges for carrying. The reported shipments of meats were nearly equaled by the receipts, but pork and lard are moving out rather freely.

MESS PORK—WEST RATHER full, but steady, at 21/4c below to 23/4c above the latest prices of Tuesday, closing near the inside quotations of the session. Sales were reported of 0,500 bris seller May at 20.42/469.47%, and 5,750 bris seller June at 28.4569.42/469.47%, and 5,750 bris seller June at 28.4569.42/469.47%.

oris. The market closed same at \$9,3089,35 for spot. \$6,3069,32% seller April, \$9,42% 20,45 seller May, and sion, but declined 5c per 100 lbs, and closed 21/s below the latest quotations of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 5.500 tos seller May at \$7.20037.25, and 4.000 tos seller for June at \$7.275607.29. Total, 8.500 tes. The market closed tame at \$7.15667.20 spot: \$7.1567.1714 seller April; \$7.22\67.25 seller May; and \$7.0067.32\6 seller May about 746 for per 100 bs higher, while there was very little inquiry for shipment, and export cuts were dull, with little chance in price. Sales were reported of 900,000 bbs short ribs st. \$4.978(3),00 seller May, and \$5.07% seller June: 40 boxes do at \$5.00 spot. 37. The fol-lowing shows the closing prices per 100 is on the prin-

Loose, part cured. \$3.37% \$5.00 \$5.00 \$6.33 \$6.37% \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.0 all canvased and jacked.

GREASE-Was quiet at 45@de.

BEEF PRODUCTS-Were steady and quiet at \$0.00
610.00 for mess: \$10.00611.00 for extra mess: and
\$15.006016.00 for hams.

TALLOW-Was quoted at 75@7%c for city, and 7@7%c

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was in good demand, both on local account and for shipments, and the market was firmer, some holders asking an advance of about 15c per bri on nrevious quotations. Sales were reposled of 75 bris winters, partly at \$6.00; 1,415 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$5.10@6,25; and 200 bris rye flour, partly at \$9.25. Total. 1,696 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$5.50@6.00; choice to fire pring. \$5.50@6.00; fair to good spring, \$4.50@5.00; low spring, \$5.50@6.00; fair to good spring, \$4.50@5.00; low spring, \$5.50; chief to good Minnesota springs, \$6.75@6.25; patent springs, \$6.30@5.00; low grade, \$2.75@6.25; patent springs, \$6.30@5.50; low grade, \$2.75@6.25; patent springs, \$6.30@5.50; low grade, \$2.75@4.00; rye, \$3.10.35,25.

Brax—Was in good demand and firm. Sales were 40 tons at \$13.50@14.00 per ton on track, and \$14.00 free on board ear.

n track.
Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$13.50 per

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.50 per ton on track.

Cons.\*Meal—Coarse was nominal \$1 \$14.50 per ton on track.

WileAT—Was moderately active, and irregularly easier. The market for next month declined 14c, and closed only 4c below the latest quotation of Tucaday. The opening was rather firm, but London was quoted slow, and carsoos easier, while coasols were stronger, and New York opened it lower, with fine weather in the West. Under this the bear feeling predominated till about hair-past 12 o'clock, when ian advance of 1c occurred within a minute, on the circulation of a report to the effect that the British fleet was moving of the coarse of on on track.

Conn-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$14.50 per ton

prices. Sugars were strong, with the chances in favor of an early advance. Coffees were held with confidence. The were strong under an improving demand. In the dried-fruit market, there was little that is new, Fish remains comparatively steady. There was a fair movement in oils at unchanged quotations. Paints and colors were reasonably active and firm. Dealers in leather report continued, and firm. Dealers in leather report continued, and such and depression. To baccos were a cities and unchanged. Bagying, coal wood were quoted as before.

Lumber was active and fig. The shipments are principally to the State beyond the Mississppi. New number is coming in slowly, and it is expected.

On track: and 0,200 bit do at 37642% free on board of the same as on Tuosday. The receipts were made as on Tuosday. The receipts were made as no Tuosday. The receipts were made as on Tuosday. The receipts with a decodorised, 43 caps. The same is made receipts and the conditions, and the receipts were made as on Tuosday. The receipts with a condition of the receipts were made as on Tuosday. The receipts with a condition of the receipts were made as on Tuosday. The receipts with a condition of the receipts were made as on Tuosday. The receipts with a condition of the receipt were and the number of the receipt were in full request and the condition of the point of the receipt were in full request and t

comparatively free offerings of the month or regular, within demand, and larger, offerings of May. April sold at 48c, and May opened at 50c, closing at 48c. A few changes were made from the current month to May, the difference narrowing to 4c. Regular was quoted at 48c, a few cars bringing 434c early, and fresh No. 2, free of storage, sold at 50c. The lower grades were quiet at 334c for feed. Samples were in little better request at a slight premium over store grain. Consumers are using a good deal of barley. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 regular at 454c; 1.8 bu Sewer reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 regular at 454c; 1.8 bu Sewer reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 regular at 454c; 1.8 bu Sewer reported of 1,600 bu On at 80c to arrive. Total, 8,400 bu.

Wheat—Sales 310,000 bu at \$1.114 for April, \$1.134 61.14 for May, and \$1.144 62.144 for June. Out = 10,000 bu seller to Assert the Sales of 1,000 bu at \$1.144 for June. Out = 10,000 bu at \$2.50 bu Sewer + 1,700 bris at \$2.50 bu Se

of 3,200 bris at \$3.47469.50 for May and \$9.625 for June.

Lard was culet, with sales of 750 tos at \$7.225 for May and \$7.3045 for June.

Wheat was culet, with sales of 750 tos at \$7.225 for May and \$7.304 for June.

Wheat was fairly active and Irregular, closing the same as on Onigo, and all of lower than the price just the more pacific character of the same and the

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and unsettled. The stock on hand is said to be rather large for the time of year, and some of the dealers, who are carrying a good deal of corn, are offering it at lower prices in the hope of inducing buyers to take some of it off their hands. Prices are reduced as follows: Strictly green hull, 54 68c; red-tipped do. \$46000 for it off their hands. Prices are reduced as follows: Strictly green hull, 54 68c; red-tipped do. \$46000 for inducing the hand work itself, 44605c; red-tipped do. \$46000 for inducing the hand work itself, 45600 for itself,

burians, a und o bu, reserve, and double, 23624c.
CHEESE-Full creams were quoted "off" a 1/20.
Skims and low grades remain as before. The general market was again weak and unsettled. We quote: Full cream, 12613c; part skim, 106101/c; skim, 869c; market was again weak and unsettled. We quote: Full cream, 12013c; part skim, 100105c; skim, 863c; low grades, 566c.

200 Al.— Was duil, with a decilning tendency, Orders were invariably for such quantities as are needed for current use, no one anticipating wants. We quote: lacks wants as a few properties of the control of the control

mon 26630e, common molasses, 36280e black strap, 31635e.
Selicas—Allapier, 186184c; cloves, 42645e; cassis, 24325c, pepper, 1546165e; ratimega, No. 1, 956681, 05; College, 18618c; ratimega, No. 1, 956681, 05; College, 18618c; Peach Blue, 1961; German mottled, 556656c; Peach Blossom, 7e; Savon imperial, 554655c; Mitte Lilly, 554e; White Lilly, 554655c; Mitte Lilly, 554655c; College, 18618c; Selicas and steady, Timothy was cutes. No. 1 timothy; \$10.00; No. 2 do, \$9.00; mised, \$8.00285, 50; enjand prairie, \$7.5088, 00; No. 1 prairie, \$8.0066, 50; slough, \$5.50. HIDES—Were cuter and unchanged. The small receipts are; taken at the given prices: City butchers own, 556c; stears, 656c; green cured, 156605c; green cows, 556c; stears, 656c; green cured, 156605c; green castf, and dry lidder, 14615c; dry salled of the 1865c; cleared, 1566c; green cured, 556005c; green castf, and dry lidder, 14615c; dry salled of the 1865c; cleared of the leather market. Trade continues sluggish, and to effect sales jobbers find it necessary to freely shade prices. Quotations remain as 64fore:

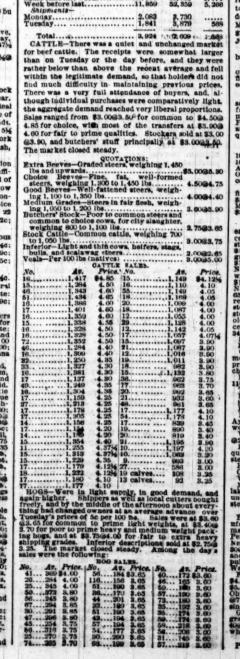
before:

Calf, No. 1. \$ 90@1.15 Line. \$ 34@ 36
Calf, No. 2. 70% 590 Buffalo slaugh
Veals, No. 1. 75% 85 tensole. 27@ 31
Veals, No. 2. 50@ 75 Chicago sole. 25% 30
Kip. 40% 70 "B. A. "sole. 24% 26
Upper, No. 2. 18% 22 sole. 22% 24
Harbess 30@ 34 Insole. 22% 25

28.0 17.0 33.00@34.0 ckets, rough and select... 8.00@10

garian more pienty and canter, new selling at 75082/3cc) oil seed was not wanted. Millet brough 40%70c.
SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady. Sacinaw and Sew York in estimated the selling at 75087/3cc) and the York in the selling at 75087/3cc.
SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady. Sacinaw and Sew York in estimated the selling at 75087/3cc.
SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady. Sacinaw and Sew York in the selling at 75087/3cc.
SALT—Was at 82 per sack.
TEAS—Were quoted as before. Trade was fair and prices ruled steady at the annexed range:
GUNPOWDER—Common, 25030c; good do. 33035c; medium, 40045c; good do. 43050c; fine, 500455c; fine, sould selling at 75000c.
SOUSSE: 100.
IMPERIAL—Common, 23028c; good do. 30035c; medium, 35038c; good do. 40045c; fine, 45048c; finest, 50045c; choice, 60065c; choicest, 60075c.
YOUNG HYSON—Common, 23029c; good do. 30035c; medium, 35038c; good do. 40045c; fine, 45048c; finest, 50045c; choicest, 60075c.
JAPAN—Common, 22029c; good do. 40045c; fine, 45045c; finest, 50045c; choicest, 60070c.
WOOD—Soid at \$6.5047.00 for maple; at \$6.0066.50 for beech; and at \$4.00 for slabs, delivered.
WHISKY—Was quiet and firm. Sale was reported of 100 bris on the basis on the basis of \$1.04 per gallon for raw. Holders reported a good demand for alcohol for export, with 33c bid and \$40 asked, to be delivered in New York.
WOOL—Was quiet and easy. We quote: Medium unwashed wools, 22025c; fine do. 18023c; medium do, 30038c; coarse do, 30038c; coarse do, 30038c; coarse common, 15047c; black, 170410c.
LIVE STOCK.

Total
Same time last week
Week before last.
Saipments—
Monday.
Tuesday. ...11,498 ...15,704 ...11,859



LIVE STOCK.

for the week. 3,831. market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending down; shippers steers. \$4.004.69; stockers, 53.7063.89; ozen. \$3,7564.30; medium and common locs at last week seed, 1,200; total for the week. \$4.00. market active and higher; fair to good Western sheep. \$5.0083.80; choice, \$6.12469.40; all offerings disposed of.

Hous-Receipts, 4,075; total for the week, 14,770; demand and offerings light; saies of 2 cars of Yorkers at \$3.75; I car choice medium at \$5.90; best grades disposed of.

\$3.7564.50; receipts, 900.

Hous—Active and higher; light shipping to good Yorkers, \$3.2563.43; infixed packing, \$3.3063.50; buffchers to select heavy, \$3.4563.70; receipts, \$900. SHEEP—Scarce; prices strong; extra heavy shipping, \$3.0063.40; good or chiefe. \$4.3564.80; common to fair, \$3.2564.00; receipts, \$300.

fair, \$3.25.st.00; receipts, 300.

EAST LIBERTY, April 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 920 head through; no local to-day; bess, \$5.20; medium. \$4.75; common, \$3.50.

Hous-Receipts, 1,000 head; Yorkers, \$4.8364.80; Philadelphias, \$4.1564.25.

SHEET—Receipts, 1,000 head; wool, \$4.75@8.00; clipped, \$4.0084.75.

clipped, \$4.00s4.73.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. April 3.—Hods—Quish; common, \$5.20
63.45; light, \$8.50s3.65; nacking, \$9.60s3.75; butchers, \$3.60s6.90; receipts, 1, 894; shipments, 610.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trace:
Livenpool. April 3.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 59a; Western, 50a. Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs, 28s; long clear, 27s 6d; short clear, 29a 6d; shoulders, 21s; hans, 39a, Lard, 37a 6d. Prime mess beef, 60a; extra India mess beef, 60a; extra India mess, 100s. Cheese, 04s. Tallow, 30a 3d.
Londox, April 3.—Livenpool.—Wheat steady; spring, 10s 5d@ 11s 1d. Corn quiet. Mark Lang—Wheat slow, Cargoes of coast—Wheat refer easier; fair sverage No. 2 spring, 50a 6d@61s; fair average red winter, 54s. Corn quieter. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing; good shipping California wheat just shipped, 52s 6d; nearly due, 53s.
Livenpool. April 3—11 a. m.—Floure—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 25s. The following were received by the Chicago Board

LIVERPOOL, April 3-11 a. m.—FLOUR-NO. 1, 278; No. 2, 258.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter. No. 1, 118 6d; No. 2, 118; spring, No. 1, 108 10d; No. 2, 08 10d; white, No. 1, 118 6d; Sd; No. 2, 118 6d; Corn-New, No. 1, 268 3d; No. 2, 288; old, No. 1, 268 3d; old old, 268 3d; old, 268 3d; old old, 268 3d; old, Pras-Canadian, 37s.
CLOVER SEED—American, 40042s.

Provisions—Mess pork. Sos. Prime mess beef, 2a6d. Lard—American, 37s 6d. Bacon—Long clear,

ANTWERP, April 3.—Petroleum—278 6d. AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tround.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Grain—Wheat quite active; early deliveries opened 1/43 ic a bushel lower on actual sales, but wound up strong and in comparatively brisk request; options quoted off early in the day 1/42 per bu, but railled toward the close, and left off firmly; latest cable advices arred to quicken operations and

sales, but wound up strong and in comparatively brisk request; options quoted off early in the day 1@2e per ba, but railied toward the close, and left off firmly; latest cable advices aerved to quicken operations and strongthen the confidence of holders: 40,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota spring at \$1.3361.34 (2 loads in store at \$1.39); 49,000 bu No. Milwaukee spring at \$1.2961.30; 32,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.2961.30; 32,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.2761.28; closing at \$1.281; 6,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, April option, at \$1.274. Corn in brisk riquest, especially for early delivery; options generally easier; at the extreme close the general market was steadier; mixed Western ungraded, 45658c; Western yellow, 514,0564c. Ryc quiet and somewhat irregular; car-loads of No. 2 Western at 75c. Oats dull; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted 35d, 3546; white Western, 4,000 bu at 344,659c; mixed Western, 2,800 bu at 344,659c; mixed Western, 2,800 bu at 346,596; mixed Western at steady prices; sales of 500 bris within a range of \$10,206,10,30; more firmly; western meas dull; April option, \$10,006,10,15; May, \$10,006,10,20; June, \$10,106,10,30; no sales reported; a moderate call for cut-meats at lower rates. Bacon about as last quoted; long clear, \$15,374. Western steam lard quiet for early delivery at easier rates, closing more firmly; sales of 250 tos at \$7.424667.474; closing at \$7.4246; for forward delivery in fair requals; April option, \$7,42467,45; May, \$7,45; June, \$7,55; also of 750 tos April at \$7.42467,45; £1,250 tos May at \$7,45467,475; 1,250 tos June at \$7,62467,574; refined quiet.

Tallow-Moderately sctive and quoted firm on a basis of \$7

nrm: Minnesota firmer: others unchanged: No. 2, \$3.2594.10; super State and Western. \$4.5025.10; Minnesota oatent process, \$6.7528.75. Rye flour firm; \$1.0024.20; A.L.—Quiet: \$2.2592.75. Rye flour firm; \$1.0024.20; A.L.—Quiet: \$2.2592.75. Rye flour firm; \$1.0025.20; A.L.—Quiet: \$2.2592.75. Grant Firmer and unsettled: opened easy; closed higher; in fair demand: receipts, 107.000 bu; No. 3 spring; \$1.2351.24; A.L.—Quiet, No. 2 spring; \$1.251.25; No. 2 flour, No. 3 spring; \$1.251.25; No. 2 flour, No. 3 spring; \$1.251.25; No. 2 flour, \$1.251.25; No. 2 flou

WHISKY-Dull; 91.094681.07.
METALS-Manifactured copper mechanged; ingot lake quiet but steady at 17cs174c. Pig-fron quiet and unchanged: Russia sheeting. 1034011c in gold. Mails steady and unchanged.

BOSTON. April 3.—WOOL—Very little change: manufacturers purchase sparingly to supply the present demand; prices low: cuite unsatisfactory; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 40242c; including all grades of New York, Wisconsin, ane Michigan, 37%09c; coarse, 20240c; of cook average; superine and extra and 47640c; for cook average; superine and extra pulled in face presented at 30045c, the latter for choice Western super. and 47648c for good average; inperime and average pulled in fair demand at 30648c, the latter for choice Western super.

FLOUE-Firm and unchanged: Western superfine, \$4.0084.50; common extras. \$5.0085.25; Wisconsin do. \$5.3088.50; winter wheat Ohio, indians, and witchigan \$5.0066.50; lillinois, \$6.00 of 7.00; \$4. Louis, \$6.2567.50; Minnesota and Wisconsin do. \$7.0088.50.

GRAIN-Corn firm; mixed and yellow, \$5657c; ungraded do. 50664c. Oats firm; No. 1 andextra white, \$6486x No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, \$36366c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, \$86.63376c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—FLOUE-Demand active

H. 7 — Dull and nominals prime, \$13.00616.00; choice, \$18.00618.50.

Phorisions—Perk quiet; quoted \$10.6256.10.75.
Lard quiet and west; therea, \$7.0067.75; keg, \$7.265
1.75. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders scarce and fren, 10000, 35cc toat, \$46; clear rlb, \$46; clear, \$8.86; clear, \$10.000, \$10 BRAN-Dull and lower at 75c.

BRAN-Dill and lower at 100.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—FLOUR—Quiet, but held firm, GRAIN—Wheat—Western wear and lower; Pennsylvania red. \$1.366.1.36; No. 2 winter rod Western, spot and April, \$1.356.81.34; Mar, \$1.356.1.36. Cornwestern dull at inc decline; Western intred, spot and April, 58.566.39; May, 556.5; Qale more active and april, 58.566.39; decline; Western white, 346.350; decline; Western white, 346.350; de mixed, \$2.5638; Tennsylvania, 356.37c. Rye steady do mixed, \$2.5638; Tennsylvania, 356.37c. Rye steady

and any at year-coar account of the second o Northern-Flour, none; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, none; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. Tolego, O. April 3-4 p. m.—Grain—Closed with wheat firm; amber Michigan, May, 81,325; No. 2 red whiter, April, 81,277 May, 81,320 No. 3 red, 81,18; rejected, 81,03. Corn firm; high-mixed, May, 47c; No. 2, spot, 45)ec; last hair of the month, 48c; May, 46/ec; rejected, 42c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. April 8.—COTTON—Dull, Jower to selli CINGINNATI, APRIL S.—COPPON—Pull, gower to sell;
104c.
GHAIN—Wheat enaler; red, \$1.1801.23. Corn dail
and lower; 41642c. Oass steady; with a fair demand, at 24632c. Rye culet but steady; 00061c.
Paovisions—Pork quilet but steady; 00061c.
Paovisions—Pork quilet but firm; \$10.00. Layd
quilet; current make, \$7.174; kettle, \$7.5087.75.
Rulk meats dull; \$3.629; \$5.0006, 10: \$5.25. Bacch
ateady with a fair demand; \$3.374s; \$6.029, and
\$6.01.
Whisky—Demand fair; prices higher: \$1.03.
BUTTER—Easier; choics Western reserve, 24025c,
prime to choice central oblo. 200225c.
LINSERD GIL—Quilet; 60c.
MILWAUKER, April S.—FLOUR—In fair demand; less
arm.

firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer: opened 3/c higher; closed
easier; No. I Milwaukee hard, \$1,20; No. I Milwaukee; \$1,19; No. 2 do, \$1,148; Abril, \$1,143; May,
\$1,148; June, \$1,149; Corn dull; No. 2 nominally
42c, data scarce and firm; No. 2, 25c, Kye strong; No.
April 58c, Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 spring, 57e; 42c. Oats scarce with the first No. 2 control of the control of th

Shipments—Flour, S. Gooders; wheat, 23, 600 on.
Louisville, April S.—Cottoville, Quiet at 104ct.
Flour—Firm and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat firm; red. \$1.1761.18; umber and
white, \$1.2061.23. Corn firmer; white, \$50; mixed,
\$20. Oats steady; white, \$30; mixed, \$10. Rye steady; Oue. Provisions—Pork culet: \$10.23. Lard firm: choice leaf, theree, \$7.5667. So; do kegs, \$4.5069.75. Bulk sheate quiet shoulders, \$8.001.00.00. So; shoulders, \$4.00.00.00. Charles shoulders, \$4.00.00.00.00. So; sugar-cured haims WHISKY—Steady; \$1.03. Tonacco—Quiet and unchanged,

Tonacco-Quiet and unchanged,
Sr. Louis, April 3.—Corron—Easy; middling, 10a,
FLOUE—Unchanged.
Grain—Wheat lower, No. 3 red, 31.10461.10 cam
\$1.184 April; \$1.234631.194, closing at \$1.2194, May
No. 4 do, \$1.11kgli.12. Corn easier; 404546 cam
425464296 May: 4364346 July. Oan quiet, 266264
Hye frui, 2646. Barley nominal; prime to strictly
choice Northern, 50630c.
Whites F-steady; \$1.04.
Provisions—Porkhulet; jobbing, \$0.85. Lard nomimal; \$7.05. Dry salt meals dull; only a small jobbling trade. Bacon cay.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.— Prous—Steady and uschanged.

823 6d. Lard—American, 37s 6d. Bacon—Long clear,
27s 3d; short, 28s 6d.
CHERSY—American, 63s 6d.
TALLOW—Fine American, 39s.
PSTROLEUM—Spirits, 7s; reduced, 10s 61.
LINSERD OIL—27s 6d.
RESIN—Common. 5s; pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s.
LONDON, April 3.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 0s 75/403
wake club held at 81.37; Duluth club, 81.38. No. 3

PRORIA. April 3. —HIGHWINES—Steady at \$1.08.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—COTTON—Steady; sales, 5,650 bales; ordinary, 7½c; good ordinary, 8½c; low middling, 10½c; receipts, net, 2,782; gross, 3,609; exports to Great Britain, 5,651; to the Continent, 10,840; coastwise, 4,458; stock, 247,394.

Galveston, April 3.—Cotton—Weak; middling, 10½c; net receipts, 180 bales; sales, 426.

Mobiles, April 3.—Cotton—Weak; middling, 5½c; net receipts, 180 bales; sales, 426.

Charleston, April 3.—Cotton—Dull; heavy; middling, 10½c; net receipts, 365 bales; sales, 400.

Bavannah, April 3.—Cotton—Dull; hower to sell; middling, 100; net receipts, 640 bales; pross receipts, 660; exports to Great Britain, 2,345; coastwise, 723. COTTON.

DRY GOODS.

New York, April 3.—Steady hand-to-mouth demand for seasonable goods at first hands, and jobbing trade airly active; cotton goods quiet, but fairly steady; orntas selling freely at job prices; ginghams active and carce; men's wear of woolens continue quiet, and hawle dull; foreign goods stuggish. PETROLEUM.

Pittsnuno, April 3. Princinum—Crafe, 81.684 st Parker's for immediate shipment: refined duil, 1156. Philadelphia delivery.

Parker's for immediate shipment: reined dui, 13% Philadelphia delivery.

Blaine's Historic Associate.

Boston Letter to stortfort (Conn.) Coursent.

Mr. James Mulligan is living quietly in this city. He does not object to talk about Mr. Blaine at times when the mood is on him. He does this very coolly, and without the least appearance of resentment or malice. He says he has no disposition to hurt Mr. Blaine now. He never knew by whose information he was summoned to Washington to testify against the etspeaker. He certainly did not want to go. He told Mr. Blaine when he got there that he would forfeit \$1,000 rather than go before the Committee. The first trouble between them came from his refusal to go to Mr. Blaine's house immediately after he got to Washington. Blaine urged this very warmly. Mulligan told him it would not be right, and would put him in an awkward position before the Committee. Blaine then asked him if he had the letters, and he said he had and should be compelled to produce them. When Mr. Blaine asked to set them, he gave them to him readily, supposing that it was his purpose to prepare questions that would aid in his own exculpation, and being very willing to aid him to that extent. It was Blaine's refusal to return them that distorted antagonism between the parties. Mailigan says that was a very bad mistake on Blaine's part; it estopped him from denying that there was objectionable matter in the letters. He thinks the true inwardness of these railroad transactions has never been disclosed. So far from losing money, as Blaine claimed, he made an enormous amount. Mr. Mulligan estimates him to be worth \$70,000, unless his property has shrunk a good deal lately. Mr. Mulligan's) evidence, that he is a Roman Catholic. He is, and always has been, a Protestant Irishman. Mr. Blaine, on the contage, was born, he says, of a Catholic father, his accestor on that side being of the Maryland stock.

Saved by a Mule. Saved by a Mule.

Pillaburg Telegranh.

A very interesting incident occurred at a rerent railroad accident on the Pittsburg & Fort
Wayne Railroad at Lakeville, O. Standing between two of the cars, which were loaded with
horses and mules, was a brakeman. He went
down with the wreck, becoming fastened between the cars, under ten feet of water. His
weak struggles to release himself were useless,
and he concluded that in a few short seconds all
would be over. The mules had been kicking in
the car, and suddenly the brakeman felt the
end boards give way. Then he received a
tremendous kick on the thich, which sent his
out of his perilous position to the top of the
water. Here he spintiered about until a white
mule rose up and struck out for the shore. Thes
the brakeman grasped the animal's tait and was
safely carried to land.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Deblits, want acrey, etc., and the whole train of gloomy and all the Any druggist has the ingredients. Address to 1. 180 West States. Unclaimed

MARINE

Arrival of a Num tains from I

Sailors' Wages, Marine Mis AN INFLUX C Quite a number of lake yesterday by rail, and m lower lake ports. Capt. John McKeighan,

terday morning, and left naba, where he will take Son, that has a cargo of Cleveland. She gets \$1.3 Capt. Minch, of Vermi Recanaba to take charge also loaded with ore and has five trips to make—af a new contract, the terms na a we contract, the terms
to the Captain.
Capt. Nelson, of the set
Arinur Foster. of the a
William Young, of the set
Patrick Langan, of the set
Capt. Heed, of the schr A
Mullolland, of the schr
among the Masters—who
ing and who will fit out
possible. Doseible Savage, formerly slad came up to take come Capt. Lyman Woodru Capt. Bates, of Vermil city en routs for Milws will put the barge D. P. I trade, and the latter will wabb.

Mebb.
Last evening Capt. Har arrived to command the salso Capt. Stone, former den, to assume his new pechr J. S. Fay. Exchanges of Tuesday of The harbor tng Anole M sale... Capt. F. Langham Chleago to take charge of The Union Steamboat Co docks, foot of Lloyd street tion of business... The p Kenney, leaves this port take on a load of coal for Saturday the Western pany will start the land, Detroit, Milwau Cha Hunga Steambar up from John wanter the Allegany tow on a number of vessels by Mr. John McLaughlif from the Canada shore, at Eric, to this port, at There is as yet no estably wages, although several in per day. There being ne rute for some time... The David A. Wells are res will start as soon as They are under charter land for Chicago, at Capt. Harmon Grankie, Ford, has arrived in town vessel, which is to engage business on Lake Brie, time during the present wapply of coal here, and amples in consequence of in the absence of charter awaiting the general open

LAKE FI On 'Change yesterday to the schr'S. H. Foster for and the prop Avon for 26, rye—all to Buffalo. In Camden was reported for at 2%c, and the prop Jav through. The prop Web brls pork. Through rate canal was about 10c on when the property of th bu wheat, 96,000 bu ce There is very little in

HARBOR APPI The River and Harbor to the House Committee on The River and Harbor be the House Committee on an aggregate of \$7,000,000 from the original estimates of \$6,302,600. Among the following: Chicago H Chicago, \$15,000; Michiga wankee, \$15,000; Racin \$8,000: Fox and Wiscoment, \$25,000; Charles fort, \$8,000: Manie fington, \$15,000; Manie fington, \$15,000; Manie fington, \$16,000; Manie fington, \$16,000; Manie fington, \$16,000; Manie fington, \$16,000; Manie River, Mich., \$25,000; Suffall, \$10,000; Birdial, \$10,000; Michiga at Sand Beach, \$1,000; Hiron, \$25,000; Chicago, \$25,000; Chicago, \$25,000; Birdial, \$50,000; Manitowod, \$15,000; Twith \$25,000; Green Bay City, \$1,000; Michigan, \$1,000; Green Bay City, \$1,000; Green Bay Ci

THE PROPER The Western Transports the Commodore—the large lakes—from Buffalo Sau and freight, and six freight propellers are the Foun Gibson; Empire State, State, Capt. A: Clark; Drake. The freight vess Capt. W. Dickson; May Vanderblik, Capt. F. Win Jones; Potomac, Capt. bout-now building. The Union Steamboat, the Starucca on Saturdarun the following steam Chicago, with officers in Moore; Portage, O. B. Smith; Dean Richmond, Walter Robinsen; Newt James Fisk, Jr., George John B. Hall; Jay Gook A. Bouchard; Tolodo,

AFOUL OF AFOUL OF
It is believed by one p
sehr C. G. Breed has got
in the lake basin, for she
forts of four tugs—the S
and Monitor—vesterday
standing the fact that th
ligher a stage as when she
ing a depth of twelve fac
through the carro of iron
trophysics.

The brop Armenta are from Hamilton. It is sue engaged in the carrying is no movement yet to recession are aware the drawing near. The stm larly on the route including near. The stm larly on the route including near. The stm larly on the route including near. A new yacht out for trial at Gananoqui ably well. "—Globe, 2d.

A CLOS What might have be last evening, prevented of the tag D. F. Edward schr Driver, and, on bridge, discovered that breaking of the lock and schooner was stopped denoted.

THE INSU

\$2.5083.75; extra, \$4,5084.75;

refined, 1194c. m, \$1.07. hu; corn, 135,000 bu; octa

(12.—FLOUR—Demand fatr: mar-

fair\_demand: 47@48c. Oat

iy: itle carzoes 14/2176. at \$1.00@1.00%. bris: wasat, \$2.000 bu; corn.

TOLERO.

3. CHRIN-Wheat easier; ambee sole; May, 81, 31; No. 2 red winter, 1; May, 81, 2754; No. 6 red 61, 130, 130, 150; No. 2 spot, 65c; May, reted, 419c; damageed, 37c. Ryedset; No. 2, 20c; No. 2 white, 2014; prime, 84, 15.

Bone: whgat, 22,000 but corn,

TREINATI.

nchanged. k quiet but firm: \$10.00. Lard ake, \$7.17%; kettle, \$7.5067.75, \$3.62%; \$5.0006.10; \$5.25. Bacun r demand; \$5.37%; \$6.62% and

fair: prices higher: \$1.03. boice Western reserve. 24@25e; rai Ohlo. 20@22c.

MILWAUKEE.

er: opened Mc higher; closed kee hard, \$1,20; No. 1 Milwan-, \$1,144; April. \$1,18; May,

Weak. Mess pork, \$0.37% cash Prime steam lard, \$7.12% cash

ower; No. 3 red. \$1.10 cash; 22 cash; 22 cash; 23 cash; 24 cash; 25 cash; 26 cash; 27 cash; 2

April b. - Plous-Steady and un

steady; No. 2 red, \$1.16@1.10. Corá lata steady; 26.227c. Ryo, 56c. ulctand unchanged \$3.50\$3.65; receipts, \$,500; ship-

3.—Gáain—Wheat steady; No. 1 Mil-l at \$1.37; Dulate club, \$1.39. No. 2

-HIGHWINES-Steady at \$1.08.

in the Continent, 10,840; constwine; 2,394.

April 3.—Corrox—Weak: middling, 150 bales; sales, 426.

1 3.—Corrox—Weak: middling, 9546; bales; sales, 1,000; exports to Great oastwise, 702.

April 3.—Corrox—Dull; heavy; mid-receipts, 305 bales; sales, 400.

will 3.—Corrox—Dull; lower to sell; at receipts, 650 bales; gross receipts, 1805 b

DRY GOODS.
ril a.—Steady hand-to-mouth demand outs as first hands, and jobbing trade atton goods quiet, but fairly steady? ely at job prices; ginghams active and sear of wodens continue quiet, and ten goods stuggish.

il 3. - PETROLEUM - Orude, 81.85% at diste shipment: reined duil, 1156c.

se's Historic Associate.

Mulligan is living quietly in this is not object to talk about Mr. a when the mood is on him. He coolly, and without the least appearance of the cooling and without the least appearance of the cooling to him to have the cooling to the cooling and the cooling and the cooling to the compatible of the cooling to th

Saved by a Mule.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

esting incident occurred at a recoldent on the Pittsburg & Fort of at Lakeville, O. Standing bethe cars, which were loaded with lee, was a brakeman. He went wreek, becoming fastened between the cars, which were loaded with set or release himself were useless, led that in a few short seconds all. The quites had been ticking in addenly the brakeman felt the twe way. Then he received a tek on the thigh, which sent him long position to the top of the he spluttered about until a white mid struck out for the shore. Then grasped the animal's tail and was coland.

RIPTION FREE. eure of Nervous Deblity, want the whole train of gloomy attention that the ingredients. Address in the ingredients of the control of the cont

PETROLEUM.

; Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn,

Local Marine-Insurance Agents Enleavoring to Effect a Compromise.

Sailors' Wages, Lake Freights. Marine Mishaps, Etc.

MARINE NEWS

Arrival of a Number of Lake Cap-

tains from Lower Lake

Ports.

AN INFLUX OF CAPTAINS. Quite a number of lake Captains arrived here yesterday by rail, and more are on the way, from lower lake ports. Capt. John McKeighan, of Cleveland, got in yes-

Capt. John McKeighan, of Cleveland, got in yes-terday morning, and left in the evening for Esca-mabs, where he will take command of the schr Our Son, that has a cargo of iron ore on board for Cleveland. She gets \$1.30 per ton for the freight. Capt. Minch, of Vermillion, O., also left for Escapaba to take charge of the schr Warmington, also loaded with ore and bound for Cleveland. (She has fre trips to make—after the uresent one—on a sew contract, the terms of which are not known

to the Captain.

Capt. Nelson, of the schr. S. H. Foster; Capt.

Capt. Nelson, of the schr. I. N. Foster; Capt.

Arhar Foster, of the schr Fred A. Morse; Capt.

William Young, of the schr Fred A. Morse; Capt.

Patrick Langan, of the schr Chandler J. Wells;

Capt. Reed, of the schr F. A. Georger, and Capt.

Malbolland, of the schr H. G. Cleveland, were

among the Masters who arrived yesterday morning, and who will fit out their vessels as soon a

Capt. Savage, formerly of the schr Hazard, also came up to take command of the Red Wing. Capt. Lyman Woodraff, of Elmira, O., and Capt. Bates, of Vermillion, passed through the city en route for Milwankee, where the former will put the barge D. P. Rhoades in readiness fortrade, and the latter will look after the schr H. J. Wabb. Webb.
Last evening Capt. Harvey Woodruff, of Elyria.
arrived to command the schr F. L. Danforth, and
also Capt. Stone, formerly of the schr S. J. Tilden, to assume his new position as Master of the
schr J. S. Fay.

Exchanges of Tuesday contain the following:
The harbor ting Annie M. Pierce is advertised for sale... Capt. F. Laingham left here last evening for Chicago to take charge of the schr C. J. Wells...
The Union Stesmboat Company are repairing their docts, foot of Lloyd street, preparatory to resumption of business ... The prop Oakland, Capt. P. J. Kenney, leaves this port to-night for Cleveland, to take on a load of coal for Green Bay, Wis... On Saturday the, Western Transportation Company will start the Commodore for Cleveland, of the Company will start the Commodore for Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago... The Union Steamboat Company advertise the freight prop Stancca to sail for Chicago and intermediate ports on Saturday next... The barge Rhoda Steward, Capf. Smith Bennett, was towed up from Tonawanda last evening. She leaves in the Allegany tow on Saturday next... Quite a number of vessels are being chartered by Mr. John McLaughlin to bring railroad ties from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake from the Canada shore, at the upper end of Lake the freight of the continue of the story o BUFFALO.

ange yesterday the schr W. Crosthwaite in for 48,000 bu corn on owner's account, the schr S. H. Foster for 42,000 bit wheat at Sc. and the prop Avon for 26,000 bu wheat and 16,000 rge—sil to Buffalo. In the afternoon the schr Camden was reported for 48,000 bu corn to Buffalo Camden was reported for 48,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2%c, and the prop Java for 33,000 bu wheat through. The prop Wetmore also carries 7,500 bris pork. Through rate to New York by lake and canal was about 10c on wheat. Capacity, 101,000 bu wheat, 96,000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu rye. There is very little inquiry for lumber vessels. The schr G. G. Cooper was reported as taken at 31 per m. to carry 500,000 feet of dry lumber from Ludington to this port. She will need to make two trips. Other owners of lumber craftlooked upon the rate as too low, and say that \$1.124 is little enough. The achr Skylark was taken for \$250,000 feet of dry lumber from Coonto to Chicago at \$1.50 per m. At Sheboygan the schr Stampede has taken on a cargo of 17,000 bu of wheat for Mr. Elwell, at the Railread Elevator, for Buffalo, at 3c freight, and the L. W. Perry 16,000 bu from the Holstein Elevator for the Merchania' Association.

The Milwaukee Seatinet of yesterday reports the following charters: Steam-barges D. Ballentine and C. J. Kershaw to carry 93,000 bu of wheat to Buffalo on New York through rate. The following coarse freight engagements haves also been made: Shr W. M. Brigham, wood from Jacksonport at 31.50 per cord; schr J. A. Travis, railroad ties from Two Rivers at 5c each; scow-brig I. M. Hill, dry slabs from Ladington at \$1.18 per cord; schrs Orkney Lass and Arab, wood from Fish Creek at \$1.75 per cord.

HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS. The River and Harbor bill, as agreed upon by the House Committee on Commerce, provides for an aggregate of \$7,000,000, which is a reduction from the original estimates of the Secretary of War of \$6, 302, 600. Among the items in the bill are the following: Chicago Harbor, \$75,000; South Chicago, \$15,000; Michigan City, \$50,000, Milwankee, \$15,000; Racine, \$10,000; Kenosha, \$8,000; For and Wisconsin River Improvement, \$25,000. \*\*\*Sa,000; Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, \$25,000; Charlevolx, \$12,000; Frank fort, \$8,000; Manistee, \$15,000; Ludington, \$15,000; Manistee, \$15,000; Ludington, \$15,000; Pentwater. \$10,000; St. Undington, \$15,000; Pentwater. \$10,000; St. \$15,000; Black Lake, \$10,000; Saugatnek, \$2,500; South Haven, \$12,000; St. Joseph, \$12,000; St. Mary's River and Canal, Mich., \$15,000; Harbor of Refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron, \$100,000; St. Clair River, \$1,000; Ole, \$1,000; St. Clair Flats, \$3,000; St. Clair River, \$1,000; Ole, \$1,000; St. Clair Flats, \$3,000; Saginaw River, \$25,000; Cheboygan, \$8,000; Monsoe, \$2,500; Toledo, \$50,000; Sandusky, \$10,000; Burfalo, \$50,000; Oleven, \$8,000; Manitowod, \$15,000; Two Rivers, \$10,000; Delatin, \$30,000; Green Bay Clay, \$5,000; Ragle Harbor, \$3,000; Green Bay Clay, \$5,000; Ragle Harbor, \$3,000; Green Bay Clay, \$5,000; Harbor of Refuge at \$1,000; St. Chair Flats, \$30,000; Manitowod, \$15,000; Manitowod, \$15,000; Ragle Harbor, \$3,000; Green Bay Clay, \$5,000; Harbor of Refuge at \$1,000; Manitowod, \$15,000; Manitowod, \$15

THE PROPELLER LINES,
The Western Transportation Company will start the Commodure—the largest freight atcamer on the lakes—from Buffalo Saurday next. There will be ten boats in the line, four carrying passengers and freight, and six freight alone. The passenger said freight, and six freight alone. The passenger said freight, and six freight alone. The passenger propellers are the Fountain City, Capt. James Gibson; Empire State, Capt. B. Penny; Badger State, Capt. A. Clark; Oneida, Capt. James Drake. The freight vessels are the Commodore, Capt. W. Dickson; Montana, Capt. J. Dissett; Vanderbilt, Capt. F. Williams; Arabia, Capt. V. Jones; Potomac, Capt. J. Carlisle; and a new boat now building.

The Union Steamboat Company will send out the Starucca on Saturday from Buffalo, and will run the following steamers between Buffalo and Chicago, with officers noted: Avon, James W. Moore; Portage, O. B. Joiner; Starucca, W. A. Smah; Dean Richmond, James Pratt; Waverly, Walter Robinson; Newburth. W. D. Douglass; James Fisk, Jr., George Bowie; B. W. Blanchard, John B. Hall; Jay Gould, L. Green; Canisteo, E. A. Bonchard; Toledo, — THE PROPELLER LINES.

AFOUL OF A WREEK. It is believed by one prominent tugman that the sehr C. G. Breed has gotten afoul of an old wreck in the lake basin, for she defled the combined efforts of four tugs—the Shields, Gardner, Johnson, and Mentel.

and Monitor—yesterday to get her off, notwith-standing the fact thus, the water was at as high or higher a size as when she went on, soundings show-ing a depth of twelve feet and three faches. It is Pabable the eargo of iron ore in the vessel will be lightered in order to float her off. TORONTO.

The prop Armenta arrived here late on Saturday from Hamilton. It is supposed the vessel will be eagaged in the carrying trade on this lake. There is in movement yet to report in this harbor, but fossel-men are aware that the time for sailing is drawing near. The stim Shannon is running regardly on the route including Picton, Belleville, and Napines. A new yacht, the Eclipse, has been on for trial at Ganaboque, and behaved "remarkally well."—Globe, 2d.

A CLOSE SHAVE. at might have been a serious accident was, rening, prevented by Capt. Oscar Greenhalph, tag D. F. Edwards. The tag had in tow the Uriver, and, on approaching Clark street, discovered that it was disabled through the ing of the lock and could not be opened. The ner was slopped in time, and no damage

THE INSURANCE WAR.

The great reduction on cargo insurance has had a effect to wake some of the local agents up to a nice particular care in particular care in square business, and yesterday some talk. Sold by druggists.

was had between agents of pool and non-pool companies, with a view toward effecting a compromise; but, so far as learned, no understanding was arrived it. It is quite probable that further efforts will be made to establish fair rates, but agents themselves have very little faith in their being kept any length of time. themselves have very little raith in their being any length of time.

Unless something is speedily done the cargo rates to Buffalo must go still lower. It was generally understood yesterday among marine insurance agents and vessel-owners that one company at least was writing A I and A 2 hull risks at 5c, and an instance given where a line was taken on two steamers at that rate.

BADLY LISTED. The steam-barge Leland arrived from Ludington yesterday forencon with a cargo of slabs and green lumber, and was badly listed to the starboard. of green lumber, together with a small quantity of water in her blue that had ran forward, caused her to list freely six streaks out on the port side. She went to dock to unload, and will go into dry-dock for inspection.

MASTERS AND SAILORS. when freights are as low as at present, and propos to keep Liefr vessels in port for a while longer rather than submit to them. They believe \$1.25 is a fair day's wage. But the sailors say nay, and refuse to ship for less than \$1.50. A lock-out is the result, and masters and sailors will play ''freeze-out'' for a time.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, April 3-1 p. m. - ARRIVED - Mon-auk, Lockport, 450 brls flour, CLEARED - Omaha, Morris, 2,900 ft lumber, 5, 000 lath.
Bellogrost, April 3-9 p.m. —Arrived—Orion, Kankakee Feeder, 6, 000 bu corn.
CLSARED—Peerless, Scheca, 75, 000 shingles, 25, 000 lath, 1, 200 ft lumber; Montauk, Lockport, 4, 312 bu wheat.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER. The Goodrich stmr Chicago, while approaching Milwaukee Tuesday morning, broke her beam-centre, and became helpless. Word was sent to that city, and the tug Hagerman went out and towed the disabled steamer into port. It will require two or three days to repair the damage.

THE ERIE CANAL. An Albany dispatch of yesterday says the water will be let into the Erie Canal on the 10th inst., and it will be fully open for navigation on the 13th. With some unimportant exceptions the toil tariff will be the same as that of last year.

NAVIGATION NOTES. NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The prop R. C. Britain is fitting out for the east shore trade... The prop Hurd has gone into dry-dock for repairs... The Captain of the Oneonta says he will sail for Buffalo with his 27,-200 bu of corn about the last of this week.... A reference to The Tribune's port-list will show the movements of vessels from 10 o'clock night before last until the same bour last night... The props Philadelphia, Gordon Campbell, and Arabia had last until the same hour last night....The props Philadelphia, Gordon Campbell, and Arabia had steam up yesterday, and were having their machinery overhauled....The canal-boat Tom Scott, / with 5,000 bu no grade corn, was unloaded at the 'Pacific' in two hours yesterday by the floating elevator.... Capt. Bundy will sail his Gospel ship Glad Tidings to Lake funon this season, with a view toward evangelizing the sinners on the shores and islands of that sea... The schr Moselle went up to the derrick at Miller Brothers ship-yard yesterday to have an old foremast taken out and a new one put in... (G. Nieson, owner of the schr Cuyahoga, has given. Samuel Swenson a one-third interest (\$1,000) in his vessel for a one-half interest in the schr Dawn, valued at a like amount... The tug American Eagle is having extensive repairs done, including a new pilot-house, new rail, stanchions, and general overhauling of the boiler. There is some talk by Capt. Dablise of entering the Union Association, but it is said their desire to rate him between first and second class is not meeting with his favor. The chances are that she will run wild.

ELEMMERE.—The stmr Waite is being repaired and repainted at Toledo... Capt. Joe kendrick, formerly of the schr Pelican, will this season command the schr Gen. Sherman. He has strived at Milwankee, from Cleveland, to fit out the craft... John E. Payne, of Eric, Pa., well and favorably known along the lakes from his connection with the Anchor Line, is about to remove to Philadelphia with a view to occupying a responsible position in the name interest... Jacob Johnson, of Racine, has sold to Gustave Gunderson, of the same place, the whole of the sehr Mannah Rtty for \$700... The Milwankee Common Council has adopted a resolution calling apon Congress to reestablish the inner light to the north pier of that harbor, both lights being necessary to furnish a proper range light to enable tressels to safely enter the port during the night.

"What is your idea of public improvements genesiablish the inner light but the north pier of that harbor, both lights being nacessary to furnish a proper range light to enable vessels to safely enter the port during the night.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

"What is your idea of public improvements generally?"

Something ought to be done by which our streets could be improved, and thus provide means for the employment of a large number of men."

"You are in favor of going ahead with the new Court-House?"

"As long as so much money has been spent on it, I think we ought to keep going on with the work." twenty-four nours ending at 10 of clock hast night:
Abbity-four Charleston, C. & P. R. R.
dock, ties; barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber,
Arnold's elle; prop Leland, Luddington, lumber, Ashland avenue; schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber,
lumber diarrict; scor Contest, Ahnapee, lumber, Devision street; schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber,
Kinzie street; schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber,
market; prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries, Wabash

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

day.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., April 3.—The following de-

cisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

Bacon vs. Racon; Court declines to consider the motion, the motion being too late.

Union National Bank vs. Roberts; rehearing granted on the single question on the amount which the respondent is entitled to receive; opinion by styan, c. J.

Shipman vs. The State; motion to file amended answer overruled.

Wight vs. Rindskopf; motion for rehearing denied, with \$25 costs.

Kaleakoff vs. Lochrlant; same order.

The State vs. Lockwood; Court declined to answer questions reported, there having been no legal trial.

Carpenter vs. Shepardson; order affirmed.

Rassmussen vs. McCabe; judgment reversed and remanded for judgment for the appellant, in accordance with opinion; opinion by Cole. J.

Wheeler vs. Perteles; motion for rehearing denied, with \$25 costs.

Allen vs. Seyfried; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered.

Thompson vs. Insurance Company; order aftimed, and remanded for further proceedings.
Rellly vs. Insurance Company; same order.
Bammessel vs. Insurance Company; judgment affirmed.

Bammesed vs. Insarance Company; Judgment affirmed.
Douglass vs. The State; same order; opinion by Lyon, J.
Insurance Company vs. Dhein; order affirmed.
Bannister vs. Blythe; same order.
Johnson vs. Railway Company; same order.
Johnson vs. Railway Company; same order.
Felt vs. Amidon; judgment reversed, and remanded for a new trial.
State vs. Parish; question certified; answer in the negative.
Cleg et al., respondents, vs. Jones et al., appellants; argued by W.-E. Carter for appellants, and by Alexander Wilson for respondents.

peliants; argued by W. E. Carter for appeliants, and by Alexander Wilson for respondents.

"Shine 'Em Up."

The bootblacking trade is destined to be overcrowded. The exchanges are publishing a charming sketch of a Yale graduate who opened a law-office in New York, and then, rather than starve while waiting for clients, opened business as a bootblack under the sidewalk at the entrance of a down-town restaurant. His earnings soon ran up to \$6 a day, and he had to hire an assistant. While he was at work he disguised himself so that his best friend could not recognize him, but out of business hours the bootblack was an elegant gentheman, living in a stylish boarding-house on Twenty-first street. That he fell in love with a beautiful being, that he had a jealous rival, who finally discovered the vulgar occupation, and informed the venerable papa that the young lady was keeping company with a bootblack, goes without saying. But the denoument is very touching. "Lillie!" velled the old gentlemad, red in the face, "come here. You may take John as soon as you please. He set about earning a living honestly, and has succeeded. He will get on." The bootblack has resigned the brush and resumed the practice oi law, and he has gathered his Lillie to his bosom. Go, young lawyer, and starve no more. Who says, Here; come, shine 'em up?

Alexander Dumas at Home. Alexander Dumas at Home.

Cincinnal Enquirer,
Alexander Dumas, the younger, lives in a magnificent house in Paris, crowded from ground floor to roof with objects of art. He is fond of pictures, and is an intimate friend of M. Melssonier. He has a handsome fortune, and is very generous to needy authors. He writes flowly and painstakingly on blue highly-glazed paper, with a quill pen, the "scream" of the latter on the surface of the former being particularly soothing to his nerves. On his desk lies an object which he is said to look upon as in some sort a taitsman that brings him good fortine. It is a cast of a hand, large, yet shapely, with a broad palm, and fleshy, but tapering fingers, the hand of his father. Dumas' wife is a Russian lady, and they have two daughters. Miles. Colette and Jeannine, who are said to be charming, witty, and intellectual.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's Pellets do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely sugalable, no particular care is required while using them.

LOCAL POLITICS. Full Returns for Aldermen and

Town Officers. Views of the Successful Socialist --- All

Quiet Again.

ALL QUIET. THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

There was yesterday the usual quiet which follows an election, and of the 40,000 odd people who turned out and voted Tuesday, only the

candidates, especially the defeated ones, seemed to have any recollection of the eventual day. There was quiet at the political headquarters, the Republican ones being notably dead. The Socialists were a little jubilant over the success which they had met with in electing one man and nearly electing two, and the Greenbackers were edified by the success which they had had in running in one of their town officers, and in polling a fair vote in the South and West Divispolling a fair vote in the South and West Divisions. There was but little said concerning the newly elected Aldermen, and nothing will probably be said concerning them until they take their seats, which will hardly be for a couple of weeks, since the vote will most likely not be canvassed before Monday, and it will be a week more before the new hands are installed.

MR. TURNER.

new hands are installed.

MR. TURNER.

Among the few successful ones concerning whom nothing has been said in the papers, and of whom few outside of his ward sknow anything, is George Turner, the Independent candidate in the Fifth. He is a brother of James Turner, who has the large packing and slaughtering establishment on Archer avenue, and is the Superintendent of his place. He is a person of far more fitness and business experience than usually comes from that ward. usually comes from that ward.

usually comes from that ward.

MR. STAUBER.

A reporter of the Journal had a talk yesterday with Mr. Stauber, the Socialist Alderman from the Fourteenth Ward, in which the latter gave his views as to his policy.

"Mr. Stauber, what will your policy in the Council be?" said the reporter.

"I shall work for the interests of the majority of the people, to the letter, as laid down both in our national and local platforms," was the reply.

"What is your idea in regard to public improvements?"

"What is your idea in regard to public improvements?"

It hink that we should first make the home clean and comfortable on the inside before we begin work on the outside, and for that reason our parks and boulevards ought to be let alone until our streets are put in better condition. The condition of our streets is most shameful, especially in the wards where the boorer classes reside. This is not only true of the side or unimportant streets, but alse of the business streets, "was the reply. "I suppose you have some interest in educational matters?"

"We believe that there ought to be more schools." schools."
Well, then, how do you look upon the efforts

"Well, then, how do you look upon the efforts to cut down the school appropriations?"

"I am opposed to it."

"What is your feeling in regard to the teaching of music and drawing, and the instruction in foreign languages?"

"I am in favor of them, provided all the children can be taught the primary branches of education. After they have oeen provided for in this way, if there is anything left, I would like to seit expended for the benefit of high schools. Every child should have an opportunity to obtain a primary education. That is one of our great aims. We have not enough of schools for our children."

"How will you act toward the gas companies and other organizations of that character?"

"I will do all in my power to oppose such monopolies. I shall not be the friend of any clique or ring, but will work for the best interests of the peopls."

partments?"
"Well, as for the Police Department, I think a reduction can be made without any injury. If the educational interests of our children are provided for, there will be less need of a Police Department."

ment."

"As to the Fire Department how do you feel?"

"I can't say anything as to a reduction, but my idea would be to withdraw the fre companies from such parts of the city as refuse to pay their taxes, and place them within reach of people who support the Government. I don't mean to say that would be in favor of letting a tax-fighter's house or store burn down without an effort to save it. But the people who pay their taxes ought to have the follest benefit of the protection of the Fire Department." "What is your idea of public improvements gen-

work."

"To you hope to be successful in carrying out your principles in the Council single-handed."

"No, but I shall do all I can in advocating them, and ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes. No man is expected to do snything beyond the range of possibilities. We will not join with any party, and money cannot do it."

"Has your party any sympathy with the violence that was used by the rioters last summer?"

"No; as a party, no sympathy was received from us. There may have been some of our members concerned in the riots, but they were not there as our representatives."

"In case of any more demonstrations of that kind, would your party be a sympathizer?"

"It would not; we do not countenance violence."

The Democratic County Convention for the election of delegates to the State Convention is to be held at noon of Saturday at the Palmer House.

The West Town Republican Campaign Executive Committee held its final meeting at 56 and 58 South Halsted street at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the business transacted was the settling of bills incurred for the election.

THE VOTE. The following figures give in brief the vote for Aldermen and town officers Monday: FIRST WARD.

	Tuley's majority  Sanders, D. and N.  Rosenberg, I.	158
	Sanders D and N	888
	Rosenberg, I	828
	Rosenberg, I Engel, R Schilling, S Sanders' majority Thind Wand. Phelps, D White, R Buchanan, N Gordon, I Luill, S Phelps' majority Mallory, R	441
	Schilling, S	67
	Sanders' majority	60
	THIRD WARD.	le schove
	Phelps, D	985
	White, B.	608
	Buchanan, N	180
	Gordon, I	13
	Dhalast majority	327
	rheips majority	327
	Mallary R	1 150
	Leach D.	810
i	Morgan, S	108
	Verbeck, N	68
	Stewart, 1	57
	Luil, S Phelps' majority  Mallory, R Leach, D. Morgan, S. Verbeck, N Stewart, I Mallory's majority  Turner, I. Stroelow, S. Brinkman, R. Matte, D. Stone, N Turner's majority  Cullerton, I. Griffin, D. Cullerton's majority  Cullerton's majority  McCornick, N Cullerton's majority  McNally, D. (long term) Riordan, D. (short term) Rerbeck, R. Artiey, S. Belifeldt, I. Curran, N McNally's majority Riordan's majority Riordan's majority Roddan's majority Riordan's majority Riordan's majority Roddan's	341
1	PIFTH WARD.	2
	Turner, 1.	1,104
	Stroelow, S	· 733
	Brinkman, R	642
7	Stone N	072
d	Themar's majority	971
61	SIXTH WARD.	9/1
1	Cullerton, I	1.168
7	Griffin, D	840
1	O'Mears, S	616
ı	Hair, R	296
1	McCormick, N	19
1	Cullerton's majority	328
1	MaNalla D (long tarm)	
1	Diorden D. (chost term)	1,528
1	Karber D. (Short term)	1,433
1	Aprilar S	704
1	Bielfeldt. I	805
ı	Curran, N.	5/12
ı	McNally's majority	784
1	Riordan's majority	669
١	EIGHTH WARD.	
1	Lawler, D	2,149
	Realing, M	1,054
4	Tawler's majority	1 005
1	NINTH WARD	1,005
1	Smyth. R.	1.390
1	Lovejoy, I	802
1	Bishop, S	27
1	Smyth's majority	520
ł	TENTH WARD.	THE PARK
4	Eiszner, D. and N	. 947
1	Carpenter, R	386
	Thorsmarck, S	153 561
1	Elszner's majority	561
ı	Thenon R	1.100
1	Cole I	1,138
ı	Adair N	72
1	Throop's majority	134
1	Eiszner, D. and N. Carpenter, R. Thorsmarck, S. Eiszner's majority  Throop, R. Cole, I. Adair, N. Throop's majority  Rawleigh, R. TWELFTH WARD.	2 19 22 1
١	Rawleigh, R	1.742
1	Campbell, I. and N	1,742
1	Rawleigh, R. Campbell, I. and N. Weeks, D.	201
ı	Neu 1	
1	Nefl I Rawleigh's majority TRIMTEENTH WARD. Knopf, R Callahan, D McWade, N	898
1	Wasne B	1 000
J	Callabari D.	1,009
1	McWade, N	200
١	Braum. 8	41
1	Branm, 8 Knopf's majority	113
J	FOURTEENTH WARD.	5 200
1	Stanber, S	1.416

Jonas, D.... Brooks, R.... Collector. Collector.
Miller, R.
Blumenthal, D.
Feltes, S.
Batterman, C. U.
Miller's majority. Assessor.
Petrie, R.
Tureman, D. and C. U....
Laufermann, S.
Petrie's majority... Supervisor.
Fuller, R...
Loftus, D...
De Hunt, S.
Johnson, N. 1,171 Loftus' majority. Collector. Ayres, R... Burdick, D. and N. White, S..... Ayres' majority...

Assessor.
Rice, D. and N..
Ballard, R..
Paulsen, S.
Rice's majority. Keely, S.
Jackson's majority.
Ulark.
Shorick, R.
Direst, D.
Stevens, N.
Ryan, S.
Shorick's majority.

Collector. Collector.

.. 10, 866 .. 8, 522 .. 3, 384 Garney, D. lauddick, D ... Kennedy, R..... landdick's majority...

SUBURBAN.

BARRINGTON. The following officers were elected: Superisor, U. Stott; Assessor, J. W. Kingsley; Clerk, F. Hawley; Collector, A. J. Henderickson; Road-Commissioners, J. Sitker and D. C. Adams; Trustee, L. Dunkley.

NORWOOD PARK. Supervisor, Solomon H. Burhaus; Town Clerk, John Cammack; Assessor, Jesse Ball; ollector, Edward A. Cammack; Commissioner of Highways, Richard Versema; Justice of the Peace, Henry C. Willis. MAINS.
Supervisor, Lewis Poyer; Town Clerk, C. E.

Bennett; Assessor, Michael Hoffman; Collector, H. Stege; Commissioner of Highways, H. Hall; Township Trustee, Hugh Ratigan.

Supervisor, John B. Clay; Assessor, John H. Allord; Collector, H. H. Pahlman; Town Clerk, D. S. Morgan; Commissioner of Highways, John H. Myer; School Trustee, J. T. Garden.

rison.

Supervisor, Christian Krueger; Town Clerk, G. Kuhr; Assessor, F. Daemike; Collector, A. Driese; Commissioner of Highways, J. Wilson; School Trustee, C. Lane.

BYANSTON.

Supervisor, Max Hahn; Assessor, George W. Huntoon. Jr.: Collector. K. R. Scott; Clerk. J.

Dr. J. Ramsay Flood declines the nomination for Trustee in the First District.

Trustee in the first District.

LAKE.

The old Board, with the exception of Clerk and Constable, were elected by the following majorities: A. B. Condit. Supervisor. 83 majority; George Muirhead, Assessor, 242; Peter Murphy, Collector, 207; Patrick Nolan, Trustee, 237; Edward Byrne, on the Workingmen's ticket, was elected Clerk by 131 majority, and Frank Becker, on the same ticket, rkcelved 567 majority.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. COLUMBUS, O., April 8.-In the Senate, the enate bill to permit benevolent associations to vest surplus endowment funds, and hold securities upon which such investments have been nade, was passed.

The House bill to reorganize the Deaf and Dumb Asylum passed.

A bill was introduced to authorize the incorporation of telephone companies.

In the House a resolution was offered and referred to the Finance Committee directing the Committee on Public Works, at the close of the present session, to make a complete examination of the public works of the State and their management, and report their findings to the Governor and Attorney-General. The House bill to amend the Game laws so as to do away with the necessity of posting notices as a warning to prevent hunters trespassing on inclosed lands.

THE SENATOR DECLINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, April 3.—Your Springfield correspondent states that my name is mentioned in connection with the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. I desire to say that I am not a candidate for that or any other office.

W. K. SCLLIVAN.

Anticipate and prevent sickness with Sanford s Jamaica Ginger. TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

Decupants.

1. TO RENT.

2. C. R. MILLER & CO.

3. JOHN T. DALE.

4. DUEBER WATCH-CASE MAN'FG CO.

5-6. TO RENT.

7. G. C. COOPER.

8. WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBINS. 9. WRIGHT & TYRRELL. 10. CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO. J1-13. FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN.
14-15. JAMES MORGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.
16. HENRY SEELYE. W. D. COOPER.

18. HENHY SERLYE. W. D. COOPE
17. TO RENT.
18. GEO. & L. P. SCOVILLE.
19. EWING & GARDNER.
19. L. D. K. PEARSONS & CO.
22. ASSOCIATE EDITORS.
23. EDITOR: IN: CHIEF.
24. MANAGING EDITOR.
25. ASSOCIATE EDITORS.
26. L. C. EÂRLE.
27. W. J. BARNEY & CO.
28. WILLIAM BROSS.
29. NORCROSS & MCELDOWNEY.
30. REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU.
31. COMMERCIAL EDITOR.
32. W. W. DEXTER. 82. W. W. DEXTER. 83. TO RENT. 85. NIGHT EDITOR. 36. CITY EDITOR

EXTRACT OF BEEF. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT PLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES,

Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW, Room !

SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES,
LIEBIB COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for
which nations should feel grateful."—See
"Medical Journal," de.
CAUTION. — Genuine only with the feaslimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Bine
Ink across the Label.
"Consimption in England increased tenfold in ten years." fold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. To be had of all Storeheepers,
Grocies and Chemists. Sole Agents for the
United States (wholesale only), C. David &
Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

... 1,416 ... 857 ... 831 ... 323

HAIR BESTORATIVE.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR,-The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the sur-passing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation. CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.-For by a

KATHAIRON

Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the mote and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming mi which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely baid for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absoutely incomparable. It is unequaled

1. To Curo Baldness.

2. To Restoro Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and dash the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

and presented in SIX TABLEAUX, with iteration of the second secon

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

THE GREAT TABERNACLE. WENDLING'S GREAT LECTURE "Reply to rrom a secular INGERSOL

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8. "His review of the centuries and the steady march of civilization and Christianity, were as beautiful and grand as ever fell from the lips of any lecturer."— The Capital, Washington, Tickets, 32c and 50c, including reserved seats, for sale to-day at Root & Sons', 156 State-st. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY...

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Proprietor and Manager Last Nights this week of Kiraify's very grand and respicement production,

TRIP TO THE MOON!

Stars of the World Dancers. M'lles De Rosa, Palladino. Oorsi, Mona. Arnold Kiraify, 24 Corynhees, 24 Secondas. Manimoth Corps de Ballet! California Theatre Company, by arrangement with Mr. John Mctullough and Mr. Barton Hill, Managers of the California Theatre. San Francisco, incitating the Frominent Artists. Alice liarrison, Gracle Plaistead, T. W. Keene, W. A. Mestayer, Lewis Harrison, Marion Singer.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY

A CELEBRATED CASE Remember, the last nights. Wednesday and Sat-urday Matinees. MONDAY, APRIL & THE EXILES.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART. The fourth lecture by MR. W. M. R. FRENCH upon "The Relation of Ideal Art to Decorative Art "will be delivered this (Thursday) evening at the Academy of Design (Pike's Building, entrance on Monroe-st.) at 8 o'clock.
Special subject—Light, and Shade, and Color,—freely Illustrated. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at the door.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. THE EXILES With all the magnificence which has gained for it an unprecedented popularity in Boston and Philadelphia, being the original version translated from the French of Victorien Sardou and Eugene Nus, will be produced

M'VICKER'S THEATRE, MONDAY, APRIL THE 8TH.

With an augmented DRAMATIC COMPANY of 25 AR-HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Prices, \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Matinee prices, 50 and 25c. EMMETT!

Last performances of the Great Character Comed Ir. JOS. K. EMMET'S in his reconstructed creation FRITZ, Our Cousin German. Grand Wednesday Matineo at 2 p. m., Evening per-formances at 8 o'clock and Sakurday Matinee at 2 p. m. Monday, April 8, the great New York success, THE EXILES!

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, Grand Matinee Saturday, LITTLE BO-PEEP! Pauline Markham, Mand Branscombe, Mile. Bertha, Foy Sisters, and 40 BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES. 40 Grand Amazonian March and Transformation Scene, Popular prices: 50c, 75c, and \$1. Box office open all day.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. OUR INNOCENT PASTOR. JAMES COLLINS, MARTHA WREN, Flora Marcy, Parker Sisters, Mulligan & Morris, and a bost of Stars. Popular prices, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Remember Friday—Amsteure Night,

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Painey Birds.
Goldfish & Aquistiums. FRED KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st.
To tidenmistal St. 1.1. Taxidermists' Materials, &c. PHOTOGRAPHY. Photographer
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Take Elevator.
Cabinets, \$6: Gards, \$3. MEDICAL.

ASTHMA CATABBE. affections of the respiratory organs, are frimediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Tubes. Sold in Paris at Dr. Levasseur's Pharmacy, Mailed on receipt of price (\$1.25) by E. POUGERA & CO., Agenta, New

CARBOLINE. A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

A DEODORIZED EXTRACT OF PETROLEUM

The Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

WHAT THE WORLD HAS BEEN WANTING FOR CENTURIES.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is Carrouling, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in case of baldness, or where the hair, owing to discase of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy pestorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color, and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using. The failing out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color, are all evidences of a discassed condition of the icaip and the glands which accurish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp tolde of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is Carnollars, and like many other wonderful discoveries it is found to consist of cloments almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after to as been chemically treated and completely deodorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Russia that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a Government off cer having noticed that it is large had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glosay hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. Those experiments were beralded to the werid, but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our own chemists has overcome the difficulty, and, by a process known onl

brown color to the har, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate triends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discov-

The article is tolling its own story in the hands of bousands who are using it with most gratifying and neodraging results: encouraging results:

Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, of the Oates Opera
Troupe, writes: "After aix weeks' use am convinced,
we are also my comrades, that your CARGOLARS has and
s producing a wonderful growth of hair where I had
one for years." N. McCLARRAN, Sixth-av. Pharmacy. Pittaburg. Pa. says: "The good effects from the use of Cakno-trage are brought to my notice every day to such an ex-ent as to fixelly me in recommending it to my most in-imate friends."

CARBOLINE Gives the numest satisfa-CARBOLINE Has a margical effect on CARBOLINE is free from irritating and

CARBOLINE is the natural nourishment CARBOLINE Has been ludorsed by the CARBOLINE filves weak and sickly hair the gloss and vigor of youth. CARBOLINE Restores faded or gray hair CARBOLINE is not a dye restores the

CARBOLINE Cures all di CARBOLINE Keeps the hair moist and the head cool. CARBOLINE Makes the hair look natural and beautiful. CARBOLINE Belightful, fragrant, and

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contra-diction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the Hair the world-has ever produced.

Price . ONE DOLLAR Per Bottle. Sold by All Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO.. PITTSBURG, PA., Canadas, and Great Britain.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY MEYER BROS. & CO. AND RICHARDSON & CO MILLINERY.

**POPULAR** PRICES:

Children's School Hats, Trimmed Goods Flowers and Novelties.

STATE-124 STATE-ST. WEBSTER'S.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA. April 8. 7 s m i CALF RTA, April 30, 8am
ANCHORIA. April 8. 7 s m i CALF RTA, April 30, 8am
ANCHORIA. April 8. 2pm i Mol. IVIA. April 37. 2 pm
ANCHORIA. April 10, 11 sm i ALSATIA. April 24, noon
Cabins, 265 to \$50. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

Second cabin, 240. Steerang, 8.28
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 50 Washington-st. National Line of Steamships. BAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM
NEW YORK TO TREEDSTOWN, LIVETPOOL, and LONDON.
Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion
Tickets at reduced races. Steepage, 326. Drafts on
Great Britain and friend information apply to
For sallings and further information apply to
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Charkess.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saim day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboker Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton London Harre, and Bremen, first cabin, 200, econ cabin, 400, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freign and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

INMAN LINE. United States and Royal Mail Steamers, New York to Liverpool via Queenstown, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. F.C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 29 South Clarkest Drafts on Great Britain and Iroland for sale.

KUMYSS.

**ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch** 

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

Globe.
It is Sold universally in Ameri
by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reach
Twenty Million Founds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, CINCINNATI. Brienbrecher's World-Famous Comp. Stored for Page RAVOR & KNAUSS. Sole Northwestern Agents, Chicago. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAT Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Camal and Sixteenth-sis. Ticket Offices, 60 Clari st., and at depots.

Trains. Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p. m.

Mawa & Streator Express 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p. m.

May Carlot Fast Express 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p. m.

May Carlot Fast Express 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p. m.

May Carlot Fast Express 7:25 a.m. 8:46 p.

May Carlot Fast Express 7:25 a.m. 8:46 p.

May Carlot Fast Express 7:25 p. m. 7:55 a.m.

May Carlot Fast Express 7:25 p. m. 7:55 a.m.

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May Carlot Fast Express 7:25 p. m. 7:55 a.m.

May Carlot Fast Express 7:25 p. m. 7:55 a.m.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handsob + 8.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Jaion Depot, corner Madison and Canai-sts. Ticked Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Milwankce Express. Green 7:55a m. 7:55p, m. Bay, and Menaha through Day Express. 10:10a. m. 4:000; m. Wisconsti, Iowa, and Minnesota Express. 5:00p. m. 10:45a m. Wisconsti, Iowa, and Minnesota Styress. 5:00p. m. 10:45a m. Hard through Night Express. 9:00p. m. 17:00a m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for Sk and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Pr Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrome, and W HLINOIS CENTRAL R. H.ROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco
Ticket office. 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. 8:30a. m. 6:15 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 1 6:00 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:15 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-scoond-st.
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grant Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). \* 7:00 a. m. \*6:55 n. m. Day Rapress. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:40 p. m. \*8:35 n. m. \*0:00 a. m. \*7:40 p. m. \*0:35 a. m. Atlantic kapress (daily). \* 5:15 p. m. \$ 8:00 a. m. Night Express . \* \*\*\* FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st. Paimer House, and Grand Pacific House.

Leave. | Arrive. | Leave. Arrive; | 200 & m. | 7:00p. m | 7:00p. m. | 7:00p. m | 7:00 & m. | 7:00a. m Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-ros-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Rokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Cilnton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and loos of Twenty-Depart. Arrive.

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Omaha Leaven with & Atch Ex 10:15 a.m. 4:00 p. m. 10:00 m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILBOAD.

'Danville Route.'
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark'st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depot.
corner Clinton and Carroli-sis.

Leave. Arrive.

Friday auxee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Tor Milwankee, Escanaba, Negames, etc., Tuesday for Milwankee, Mackinsw, Northport, etc., Wednesday Docks John & Mackinsw, Northport, etc., diseasy of Michigan-4v. Sundays e

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

ig near the Calumet that any one shooting in town Sunday will be prosecuted. Illector Smith stated yesterday that matters been satisfactorily settled with regard to him-in Washington, and further proceedings in quarter troubled him not.

e Rev. C. W. Wendte, of Cincinn ive in this city to-night for a visit of a week, and will preach in the Fourth Unitarian Church (his charge) Sunday morning.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuye Building), was at 8 a. m., 44 degrees: 10 a. m., 46; 12 m., 48; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 44. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29, 88; 8 p. m., 29, 81.

The Committee of the Citizens' League for the uppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors of a Third Ward give a concert this evening at the lichigan Avenue Baptist Church, near Twenty-ird street. There will be an opening address by a Rev. Charles Hall Everest, and the Chicago partette will sing.

orge Francis Train yesterday obtained a judget against Col. Cryus M. Pratt. It appeared Pratt had engaged "the champion sane man eworld" to lecture at a gathering of veteran iers. Train got out an attachment and seized contents of the box-office. The attachment set aside, and hence the suit and the judgment he amount promised to the lecturer.

for the amount promised to the lecturer.

At 5:30 yesterday afternoon, a delivery-wagon driven by Theodore Littleson, while near the corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues, was run into by a horse that had broke and ran away from a blacksmith shop in the neighborhood. Littleson was thrown out, and was slightly injured about the head and shoulders, and his wagon was smashed into splinters. The runaway animal was owned by Arthur S. Graham, of the Town of Jeffer-

the greatest agony.

The Special Custom-House Committee spent the afternoon yesterday in much the same way that it has spent every afternoon lately; not a great deal was accomplished. Some of the Commissioners went forth among the importers paying their respects, and listening to whatever night be offered bearing upon the subject of fraud in Gotham. In order to avoid publicity, the parties having information to bestow are risited at their own offices, and their names are not given for publication. The Commissioners themselves are not certain—at feast so they profess—as on the time of taking their departure for St. Louis, but this exoons will probably occur the latter part of the week.

cattle on premises, which limits the number to
i. It is well known that nearly all the distillers
d large numbers of cattle from the slop acculated in making whisky. The defendants are
kenson, Abel & Co., of the Phænix;
arles Wachsmith. Blackhawk; H. H.
ufeldt & Co., P. H. Rice, West
leago Alcohol Works, H. P. Devinney & Co.,
son Powell & Co., Garden City Distillery.
ey were all represented by counsel, and, not
no gready to proceed with the trial, a continute was granted until the 10th inst.

ing. A good progration. The Commission pains will be spared to make this assicasant and profitable. The annual campwill commence on the 31st of July and the 7th of August. The Presiding Elder ago District, W. C. Willing, will furnish any ation that may be needed upon that subject.

HAMLITON, ROWE & CO.

attorneys for Speiss, Ruswog & Co., of New creditors of Hamilton, Rowe & Co., who that an attachment against the latter firm may to secure payment of their bill for some withdrew the suit yesterday in the interest of and other creditors, who are now dispose let things take their course and other creditors, who are now dispose let things take their course and precipitate matters or for a firm into bankruptcy. It is said that Mr. Row has been in New York for several days, may proposition for a composition to the credit and Priday, and that the creditors were unwill and Priday, and that the creditors were unwill as a composition for a composition of the creditors were unwill as a lawslers. inot know of it. As he understands it, Mr. to made no definite proposition to the New York titors, but met with them merely for the purch of learning their disposition towards the see, and, more particularly, to see if an extencould be granted. Before making any decisthe greditors decided to send Mr. Olinstead to take an account of stock, look over the ks, and to report generally on the firm's conding the propriety of granting an extension, has not yet completed his inventory, from what he has accomplished thus his opinion is, as announced in yesteria paper, that it will be for the interest the creditors to grant the extension, and allow firm to continue. There are signs of returning a paper. that it will be for the interest the creditors to grant the extension, and allow firm to continue. There are signs of returning on on the part of some of the small creditors, begin to reflect on the expensiveness of bank-try proceedings and the gradual frittering away bankrupt estates. It is altogether probable, refore, that they will give the firm no further tole, but allow the extension. The First Na-al Bank has not taken any of the steps usual a judgment creditors, such as petting in a custan, or anything of that sort, but will quietly sit the progress of events along with the other items. In short, everything would seem to interest that the matter will be managed outside of courts.

dicate that the matter will be managed ontside of the courts.

QUITE PACIFIC.

A morning paper published in this city contained yesterday an extremely attenuated story in relation to certain alleged agents of the British Government, who were asserted to be actively engaged in the purchase of American horses for the English cavalry service, and this was given as an additional ground for the belief that war was immediate. May be there is going to be a row, if Gortechakoff, and Bsamarck feel like having a fuse; but this latest canard cannot be taken as evidence of its probability.

The facts are few and simple. Nearly six weeks age sir. Small, an American gentleman now domiciled in Glasgow. Scotland, and Managing Director of the Glasgow Street Tramway Company, arrived in Chicago in company with Mr. H. C. East, of London, England, who is connected with the largest horse-jobbing firm in that city. Their mission was to buy horses, not for service in the British or the Egyptian cavalry, but for the more peaceful purposes of hauling carriages and street-cars. Mr. Small required light, active horses for his work, but cannot afford to pay fancy prices for blooded stock. Mr. East, on the other hand, is ready to pay heavy figures, provided he can get the class of animals demanded by his customers. It therefore became an object of mutual advantage for the gentlemen to work to-gether, for what might not eut one at all might prove to be exactly what was required by the

trun his discretion.

THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

THE FASTEST TIME ON THE ONLY THE PARTY OF THE ONLY T

wholly novel, and, of course, many surprises awaited them.

After admiring the beauty and completeness of the house from base to dome, including the commodious sleeping-apartments. Superistendent Bullwinkle invited the visitors to witness the facility with which men and horses sprang into service at an alarm of fire. The first exhibition was the process by which the patrolmen are roused from their slumbers by the automatic and sudden removal of the bed-clothing and the springing of the traps by which the patrolmen reach the wayon. The machinery worked to perfection, and the boys linestrated the uses of them by springing down into their respective seats in the large waron. The rapidity with which this was done called forth wondering dimration from the forty. After a more complete survey of the apparatus so eminently valuable in time-seaving, the ladies and gentlemen were invited to witness the hitching process. The time made in this operation by Bullwinkle and his men has always been something to excite the wonder of the spectator, but yesterday all previous records were excelled. Mr. Alex J. Leith, of Scotland, acted as time-keeper. The horses shood in their stalls, and the patrolmen lounging around. At the tap of the gong, horses and men started, and in just 2% seconds the hitching was complete, and the team ready to start. This record has never been excelled, and it is a fine showing for the patrol.

just 2% seconds the hitching was complete, and the team ready to start. This record has never been excelled, and it is a fine showing for the patrol.

\*\*FIRES.\*\*

\*\*Sican's Insurance Fire Report gives the following statistics of fires for the month of March, 1878; Alarms, 43; "stills," S; total, 51. The classification of buildings was: Frame, 25; brick 8. Occupation: Dwellings, 21; smoke-houses, 3; harns and sheds, 3; planing-mill, hammer shop (rolling-will), junk shop, kinding factory, foundry, oll room (water-works), stationery store, awning and sign, factory, tool house, cigar factory, box factory, and chemical works, one each. Following was the origin of the fires: Gerease from meat being smoked failing on embers, 3; sparks lodged in crevices of wood ceiling over furnaces, 3; spontaneous combustion. 2; overheating of inflammable materials on stoves, 4; defective flues and chimneys burned out, 9; faise alarms, 5; cisar and unexpended match dropped among refuse, 3; matches ignited in process of manufacture, 1; fraudulently set, 2; overheated stove, wooden partition fitting close against a burnt-out furnace wall, embers from broken stove falling on the floor, ignition of bedding, oil carelessly ignited, mischlevoug children, kerosene ismp in barn, careless use of shavings as fuel, match falling through crack in floor and ignited on hot-water pipe, I each; total, 51. At a fire on West Randolph street the stairway leading from the second to the third floors was being floored over and caused some delay to firemen in reaching, the fire. There were two second and one second and third alarms combined, sent in during the month. Loss, revised on basis of actual cost, 524, 500; loss to insurance, \$14, 240; insurance involved, \$60, 500.

\*\*WEST TOWN BOARD.\*\*

An adjourned meeting of the West Town Board was held last evening. All the members were present, Supervisor Pedersen in the chair.

The Committee to examine the Supervisor's accounts reported that the accounts were correct, and the report-was approved.

The Committ

commission houses doing business in both cities have resolved to build a line of their own, exclusively for commercial purposes. A committee of gentlemen in Milwaukes investigated the subject of telegraphy, and learned that for \$15,000 they could equip a line between that city and Chicago, and put it in running order. The subscription lists were circulated on the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Monday, and over \$8,000 stock was signed for in a short time. Yesterday the remainder of 'the stock was placed in this city. The principal projectors are Messra. Kershaw & Co., of Milwaukee, William Young & Co., and Poole, Kent & Co., of this city. A stockholders' meeting will be held and the organization perfected within a week or ten days. As far as can now be learned, it is the intention of the new Company to put the rate down to 10 cents for each message not exceeding ten words, and one cent for each additional word.

tor each message not exceeding ten words, and one cent for each additional word.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremons House-John C. Bagby, Rushville; E. G. Adamson and W. D. Ballentine, New York; F. H. Pease, Wankesha; D. L. Warner, Helens, M. T.; G. H. Southern and E. R. Roberts. Springfield; George Alden. Boston: E. C. Allen, Ottawa, Ill. W. W. Easton, Denver; S. W. Hampton, Covington, Ky..., Sherman House-D. Nagie, Hot Springs; S. E. Holton, Sandusky; A. H. Hathorn, Quincy; H. L. Brockway, Wellsville, Kan.; I. M. Weston, Milwaukee; James Kirkpatrick, Palmer, Mich.; George Krouskop, Richland, Wis.; A. J. Van Dusen, Dubuquq..., Grand Pucifie-C, Darling and F. O. Wallot, New York; Joseph Utley, Dixoq; E. B. Utley, Rome, N. Y.; W. S. Brown, Erie; S. A. Courrave, Pittsburg; A. K. Trucsdell, Dixoon; F. H. Mills, Detroit; M. B. Richardson, Connecticut; B. B. Cable, Rhode Island... Patimer House-The Hon, M. Bloom, lowa City; R. B. White, B. & O. R. R.; N. H. Young, Fort Sally; Col. J. H. Gilipatrick, Leavemorth, Kan.; P. E. Studebaker, South Bendt; L. H. Hopkins, Sait Lake; H. Lightner, Foorla; C. E. Authony, Washington; the Hon, Leu T. Smith, Leavemoorth.

THE ICE FAMINE. WHAT WE ARE COMING TO THIS SUMMER. The story of the past winter, from an ice stand-point, is coldly romantic. In ordinary seasons, when the autumnal glow has faded from the forest, and the wild blast howls, and the thermometer starts on its indefinite tour below zero, it is then that the ice-crop ripens on lake and river, and the stately Hibernian reapers go forth with saw and derrick to gather in the abundant harvest. But the winter of 1877-'78 has been exceptional: the 

...222,000

For krocers, markets, etc., per ton. 7.00 hundred. 7.00 hu

economy. But there is now and will continue to be an immense outside demand. Not only is this city looked to to furnish St. Lodis, New Orleans, Galveston, and other Southern cities with the cooling commodity, but even in our immediate neighborhood there is a call already. Such cities as Wankegan, South Bend, Springfield, and Indianapolis, which in ordinary winters have been wont to lay in enough tee for local consumption, are totally dependent on Chicago. It will thus be seen that the price must go up with the inevitable law of supply and demand. People who have been accustomed to repard ice as one of the common things of life will soon have an opportunity of viewing it in the light of a luxury. It is not too soon to begin a course of economy even in the early spring, when the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of sherry-cobblers.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE. The city and county authorities had another conference yesterday in regard to connecting the buildings on the Court-House Square. Ald. Van Osdel presided, and there were present the Mayor, Ald. Ballard, Cook, and Linsenbarth, and Commissioners Hoffman, Fitzgerald, Bradley, Meyer, Burling, Ayars, Spofford, and Senne, and Architect Egan. The result of the meeting last week, teet Egon. The result of the meeting last week, it will be remembered, was an instruction to Egon to prepare a plan which would harmonize the two interests—the county wanting a dome, and the city declining to build half of it under any circum-

stances, but being willing to do its share toward erecting a rotunda. Mr. Egan said he had not been able to prepare a plan, owing to the mixed character of his instructions. The time had come when it ought to be de-cided whether the construction of a dome was to be left to future generations or abandoned alto-gether. Until that was settled, he could not pro-ceed, and he didn't think any architect could design a plan of connection under the present cir-cumstances. One side (the county) desired to preserve the work already done, and the othe (the city) insisted upon doing something which in-volved the tearing down of that work. Any at-tempt at a plan now would result only in increas-

tempt at a plan now would result only in increasing the complications.

Commissioner Fitzgerald thought ten days ought to be allowed to think the matter ever.

Commissioner Burling said the question was, Could anything be done without demolishing what the county had already built. Something had to be done to afford a proper means of communication between the two buildings. The only report the County Committee could at present make to the Board was that the city was ready to go on with its foundations.

County Committee could at present make to the Board was that the city was ready to go on with its foundations.

Mr. Egan remarked that if it was settled that a done was to be built some time, he would know what to do; and he would also know what to do if there was to be no dome.

Mr. Burling was opposed to the erection of a dome now, but believed it could be left to the future. He favored the preservation of the outline of the foundation now in, since he did not think the County Board would consent to its removal, the rotunds anggested by the city requiring a partial destruction of the work. The Committee had no authority to make a bargain. They could only report what might be done to the Board. He was in hopes that a plan could be prepared which would answer the purpose of the city, and preserve what had cost the county a great deal of money.

Ald. Van Osdel asked what the Board would do if the city carried out its present plan—put in a bay projection, and kept the buildings distinct.

Commissioner Burling said that if they couldn't agree the city would adhere to its plan.

Commissioner Burling said that if Mahomet wouldn't come to the mountain, the mountain must go to Mahomet.

Ald. Van Osdel thought the conference ought to consider whether the structures should be connected with a corridor.

Mr. Burling was satisfied with the rotunda scheme, but, owing to the temper of the County Board, he wished to avoid trouble.

EFFORT AT POSTPONEMENT.

Commissioner But he do avoid trouble.

Board, he wished to avoid trouble.

EFFORT AT POSTPONEMENT.

Commissioner Hoffman wanted a dome, but he was perfectly willing for the county to rest and ask the Council to make such preparations as would allow future generations to build a dome if they saw fit to do it. He moved that action be postponed until the new Council selected a new Building Committee and gave them the power to act.

Ald. Van Osdel proposed to perform the duties imposed on him without reference to the hereafter. Both buildings would be ruined if a dome was put up separately.

Commissioner Fitzgerald desired to know how. Ald. Van Osdel said the walls would crack from Ald. Van Osdel said the walls would crack from top to bottom, because the dome would settle on account of the disparity of weight.

Mr. Egan didn't agree with him. It was wholly impossible for him to be in accord with Ald. Van Osdel, since they argued from different premises. He believed in piles; Ald. Van Osdel did not. He believed it practicable to build a dome hereafter without injury to either building, and referred to European structures, the domes of which were built half a century and a century after the main parts, without evil consequences.

Commissioner Fitzgerald renewed Hoffman's motion.

county had done.

Aid. Van Oedel remarked that the Council Committee would not be bound by any action of the conference, if it interfered with the continuance of the work on the city's half.

Mayor Heath said if the county should agree on the style of rotunda there was no necessity of going to the Council, as that body desired the buildings to be connected in some way.

Commissioner Burling offered the following:

buildings to be connected in some way.

Commissioner Burling offered the following:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the Joint Committee that the city and county join in constructing a rotundat to connect the buildings, in place of a dome.

This, he conceded, would require the taking down of a part of the dome foundation, but he wished to compromise, and avert the ranning against snags. By passing the resolution, the city's plan would not be adopted, but its ides.

Ald. Van Osdel said the city must know soon what was to be done, since work on the foundations could not be delayed.

A rambling talk followed, the outcome of which was an agreement on the part of the Commissioners to submit the question to the County Board Monday for its action, the understanding being that Mr. Burling is to let Ald. Van Osdel know the result by Tuesday or Wednesday.

The conference then ended.

The desire of Hoffman and Fitzgerald to relegate the matter to the new Council could have been prompted by but one motive—a motive evident to every one who has heard of the County Ring. McCaffrey, however, will not have a chance to get in his work. Orders will be issued to go shead with the foundations Wednesday, if the County Board does not conclude to have a rotunda, so that, by the time the ex-Commissioner is in his seat, it will be too late to help his friends.

SUICIDE. WILLIAM C. POOR, who has for the last two years been in the whol sale and retail tobacco business at No. 183 Madison street, and has lived at No. 896 West Washington street, committed suicide yesterday morning while under a fit of mental depression, he having been subject to attacks of this kind for several years. and having on previous occasions tried to take his were substantially as follows:

Mr. Poor went home in the evening about half-

past 6, apparently in excellent health and spirits.
During the evening he went out and called on several neighbors, none of whom saw anything out of During the evening he went out and called on several neighbors, none of whom saw anything out of the way in him. He returned home about half-past 0, and went to his wife's room, which is just off the back parlor. She has been sick for some time, and has had a nurse sleeping with her, while he slept on a cot in the back parlor. He went to her bedside, and asked if she was asleep. She replied that she was not, and he leaned over, put his mouth to her ear, said "precious wife," kissed her, and went out of the room. Along towards morning she awakened and saw him in her room. He was at the burean ponring out some medicine which a doctor had given him to help him when in these fits of melancholy. She noticed that he had his hat on. She asked him where he was going, and he said to the water-closet, and turned ann went out, carrying his boots in his hand. Fearing that something was wrong, she told the nurse to get up and go after him at once. The nurse followed, but was unable to find him. The youngest son, who was asleep at the head of the stairs, Mr. C. W. Poor, of C. H. Fargo & Co., was then called, and joined in the search for his father, whom they finally found in the littestic in the upper part of the house. He was sitting down his back against the brick chimney, with a couple of biankets spread beneath him. He had a large revolver in his left hand, and there was a bullet-hole just back of his left ear. A doctor was sent for, and found that the wound was a fatal one, and Mr. Poor, who never spoke a word after he was shot, died at a quarter before 5, an hour and a half after he was discovered.

That his suicide was premeditated was proven by a number of letters which were found yesterday morning in his desk at the store. There was one fer his wife and each of his children, and one for his mother in Cincinnati, in which he stated that he had been thinking over the matter of life, death, and eternity, and, after cateful consideration, had come to the conclusion that he was ready to die and go before his Maker.

Mr.

ago. He went into the wholessie grocery onsiness, and was in it until the close of the War, at which time, his health being poor, he retired from active business with a considerable amount of money, partly invested in Cincinnati and partly here. About two years ago he came to this city, where his two sons had preceded him. One of them, the closet, had been a civil engineer with the Underwriters' Association, but wanted to go into business. Prior to Mr. Poor's coming here he had invested heavily in some lead mines at Rose Clare, on the Ohio River near the dividing line of Indiana and Illinois. This speculation turned out a lose, and although it by no means swept away all his property, yet it was the canse of that mental depression which subsequently led to his suicide. After he came here he was persuaded to go into the tobacco business, it being believed that occupation would tend to relieve his melanchoty. He had antiered from it so much that as far back as 1874 he had contemplated suicide, as appeared from a letter of his which

happened to be discovered at that time; and it was only a few weeks ago that he tried to shoot himself, and his wife caught the revolver just in time for the builet to ge through the ceiling instead of through his head. Although the business into which he had recently gone was doing fairly well, yet he was unhappy and miserable over it, stating that he was unfit for mercantile pursuits, and would only waste what money was left to him. He died worth probably from \$30,000 to \$40,000. He had a handsome house on Dayton street, and other property in Cincinnati, but that had been sold. As for his heavy lead-mine investment, that is a total loss.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The remains were taken to Cincinnati last night.

THE CHICAGO CLINICAL SOCIETY of Bahnemann Hospital met last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. Hawkes in the chair.
Dr. C. H. Von Tagen read a paper on "Staphyloraphy or Cleft Palete," which paper discussed the method of operation upon and after treatment of the method of Palete. The A. E. Small introduced of the malformation. Dr. A. E. Small introduced

of the malformation. Dr. A. E. Small introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in common with other existing associations which have for their object the maintenance of true orincipies, and especially those which relate to medicine, we declare our firm belief in the principle "similia similibus curantur" as the only sure guide in the selection of remedies with which the cure any and every case of disease. This belief renders a recognition of all therapeutic measures inconsistent with this law of cure as at variance with German medical science and the interests of the rick.

The resolution was meanimously adopted. This

ion of all cherapeutic measures inconsistent with the sale we force and the interests of the cick.

The resolution was manimonsly adopted. This action is intended as a rebuke to the scitators of the eelectic branch of the School in New York, who lately took action in the matter.

After a discussion of Dr. Von Tagen's paper, the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in May.

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College took place last evening at Clark Street Methodist Church. The address was delivered by J. S. Mitchell. A. M., M. D., President of the College, the valedictory by A. W. Blunt. M. D. The list of graduates for the year is as follows: Theodore Anderson, Eng.; T. W. Bartlett, Iowa; Arthur Blunt, Illinois; Perry Bowman, Iowa; T. N. Englebard, Denmark; D. E. Forestall, Iowa; Arthur Blunt, Illinois; Perry Bowman, Iowa; T. N. Englebard, Denmark; D. E. Forestall, Iowa; Louis Goeschel, Illinois; Carrie A. Goss, Wisconsin; Augustus G. Groman, Indiana; M. Jasper Hill, Illinois; Alfred P. Hanchett, Illinois; Coran H. Kennedy, Illinois; Martin Kridder, Indiana; Charles H. Long, Illinois; H.C. W. Myers, Iowa; M. C. Morse, Illinois; California; William M. Wilkie, Illinois, Adeundem, C. L. Kock, Leonard D. Pratt, Dr. Hart.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license clerk gathered \$2,500 in seven hours. A case of small-pox was reported at No. 808

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, \$2. 014.20; water office, \$1,933,11; Comptroller, \$1.72; total, \$4,119.31. The new city scrip hasn't made its appearance yet, nor can it be learned when it is to be issued.

An engraver is at work on the plate, and the design would seem to be an elaborate one, as the Mayor is anxions to make it a difficult undertaking to counterfeit the paper.

The following building permits were issued: C. A. Knight, two-story brick, 20x55, No. 144 for-rest avenue, to cost \$3,000; W. W. Wilkins, two-story brick, 21x58, Indiana avenue, near Thirty, fifth street, \$3,000; H. R. Bacon, four-story brick, 42x100, Nos. 237 and 239 Kinzie street, \$10,000; C. M. Davis, two-story brick, 21x50, No. 620 Fulton street, \$2,500. Assistant-Corporation Counsel Adams has tendered his resignation. Ill health is the cause assigned. It has not yet been accepted, but probably will be before the 1st of May. As Mr. Adams has studied up the questions involved in the certificate-injunction case, it is expected that he will make the argument on behalf of the city before Judge Blodgett. Who williburceed him is unknown, but

injunction case, it is expected that he will make the argument on behalf of the city before Judge Blodgett. Who will succeed him is unknown, but there will doubtless be many applicants, since the position is worth \$5,000 a year,—at least that is what Mr. Adams received. what Mr. Adams received.

The report of the Building Department for March shows that permits were issued as follows:
South Division, 33: North, 15; West, 45; total,
93. The cost of the structures was: South Division, \$614,000; North, \$74,000; West, \$139,-700; total, \$827,700. In the same month last year the permits numbered 89, and their cost was \$733,800. The receipts were \$309.50, and the expenses \$597,39. Credit, of course, is not taken by the Department for the money paid by builders for water used, which amounts to about \$700. The inspectors served sixty-four notices to comply with the Building ordinance. One violator of it was prosecuted and fined \$25.

Suropean structures, the domes of which were built half a century and a century after the main parts, without evil consequences.

Commissioner Fitzgerald renewed Hoffman's motion.

Commissioner Ayars thought that' wouldn't do, as the city would go on with its work in the meantime. The foundation contract express May 1, and by the time the new Aldermen came in the work would be completed. He had always considered the erection of a dome a useless expenditure of money, and he favored the city's rotunds plan, even if it was prosecuted and fined \$25.

Bailiff Andreux has lodged a complaint against Sergt. McCabe of the Hinman Street Station, and Superintendent Hickey is to hear the testimony Tuesday. It appears that Andreux working for Keating election-day, and that McCabe was deply interested in the success of Lawler. Testerday morning Andreux went into a grocery store, at the corner of Taylor and Morzan streets, to get a cigar. McCabe and two citizens, all of whom, and return the morning Andreux suggests, were drunk, were there. When McCabe saw him, he opened his mouth, and let come if it was prosecuted and fined \$25. ioose the vilest epithets, while one of the others attacked Andreux, struck him in the mouth, and knocked one of his teeth out. Information of the assault was given to an officer, who went to strest the offender. McCabe, however, objected, saying it could not be done in the absence of a warrant. If the facts set forth in the affidavit of complainant are substantiated McCabe may be dismissed.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Sheriff Kern goes to Joliet to-day with a batch of prisoners. The State's Attorney will accom-pany him. in the Criminal Court yesterday, and continued or one week.

The County Treasurer paid \$14,000 yesterday to

a Boston concern on account of the granite con-tractor on the Court-House. The late Grand Jury returned an indictment again the Chicago Packing and Provision Company for maintaining a nuisance. The Sheriff has the capias for the arrest of the "Company," but yes-terday could not find it.

The Commissioners feign considerable surprise at the recent developments in reference to the relations of Armstrong and Hinsdale. They say they knew nothing of the contracts between them until the publication in these columns, and that the whole thing has a suspicious appearance.

The petition in the West Park quo warrantomatter, asking leave to file an information calling on Clark Lipe to show by what authority he held his office, was filed in the Criminal Court yesterday. The petition will be answered Saturday, and Monday has been ectfor the arguments. Monday has been set for the arguments.

Sexton, the "extra" contractor on the Court-House, will commence work Monday. He appears indifferent in the matter of lopping off the \$3 per 1,000 "extra" on his brigk. He claims that his extra are safe—first, that he has a contract covering it; and second, that if he has not he has enough Commissioners under his thumb to make any arrangement he wants.

rangement he wants.

A few days ago it was noted that Connelly, the murderer, was preparing to become insane. Sherry, his partner in crime, has seen the notice, and yesterday his attorney was coattering the information that his mother had died in an insane asylum, and that most of his relatives were now in asylums. Their appears to be a rivairy springing up between the two on this insane question, and no one need be astonished to find at an early day an effort made to make their heads save their necks. The making of the award to Beuchner for drugs promises to give some trouble. It is alleged that the award to him was the result of a conspiracy between the druggist at the Hospital and the Committee Clerk, and a Commissioner stated yesterday that he proposed to go into the whole matter, and would start it by moving that the druggist be dismissed. Further than this one of the competing bidders said yesterday that he proposed to go before the next Grand Jury and lay bare certain things.

CRIMINAL.

C. W. Sibley. who was said to be a party to the conspiracy to defrand F. N. Ware out of \$250, surrendered himself yesterday to Justice W. F. De Wolf and gave bail for trial to-day. Owen F. Hill and Aivin Tuttle were last week held to the Criminal Court for the same conspiracy, which consisted in getting Ware to advance \$250 to a grocer in whose establishment he was to have employment.

ployment.

Joe Garrity, a notorious young ruffian, who was arrested a short time ago by officer Murnane for vagrancy, caused the officer's arrest yesterday charging him with assault. Justice Meech was obliged in the light of the facts to fine Murnane, and he put on the lowest benaity, \$3, and then remilted the fine. In summing up the case the Court gave Garrity one of the most wholesome pieces of advice in the form of a lecture that he ever received.

pieces of advice in the form of a lecture that he ever received.

Justice Summerfield held the following: Edward Milligan. larceny, \$500 to the 5th; John Fleming and Michael O'Brien, larceny of a watch from A. J. Paisiey, of No. 141 Michigan street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; John Reilly, a youth of 17, charged with ravishing Mary Rice after having enticed her into a bagnio, continued in \$600 bonds to the 4th, as the voung man expects to prove her a common prostitute; Joseph Leed and Louis Reidle. larceny from Edward Blackmore, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Edward O'Shea, discharged on a suit for bastardy upon marrying the girl; James Farmer, robbing Martin Fahey, of No. 43 Michigan street, \$600 to the 6th; Joseph Webber, \$50 fine; Emil Geist, vagrant, \$50 fine. Justice Morrison fined John H. Thompson, wifebater, \$100; James Watson, James Sullivan, Thomas Gillem, George Hasler, and Michael Haiey, \$50 each for breaking open a car on the Alton Railroad; Henry Hackett, boy thief, and Michael Haley, sent to the Catholic Orphan Asylum; a half-dozen distillers in the Tweifth Street District, charged with violating the heaith ordinances, by keeping catile within their premises, continued to the 10th; Thomas Main, charged with steeling a shawl from the Boone House, discharged.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Inspectors Talk Over the Financial Situation. German Teaching as Practiced Denounced as Worthless.

School Accommodations to Be Investigated by a Special Committee.

An adjourned regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Sullivan in the chair. The following Inspectors were present: Hoyne, English, Kohn, Hotz, Jacobs, Prussing, Wells, Dennis, Stone, Vocke. The President stated that the business before the Board was the consideration of the follow-ing resolution offered by Inspector English at

the last meeting:

Resolved. That the schedule of salaries for 1877
of teachers receiving \$650 or less be fixed as the
net pay of such teachers for the fiscal year 1878.

Inspector Dennis submitted the following as
a substitute for the above:

a substitute for the above:

Resolved, That the salaries of the teachers of the public schools of Chicago be fixed for the current fical year according to the schedule submitted to this Boardby the Committee on Salaries Dec. 27, 1877, except that the salaries of the special teachers of music, drawing, and German be fixed at the rate of \$1,200 each per annum, instead of \$1,500, and except that the customary increase of salaries for length of service shall be regulated according to the plan now in operation, and not as recommended in said report of December, 1877.

Resolved, That the salaries of the other employes of the Board remain as they were at the close of the year 1877.

The same gentleman, in commenting on his The same gentleman, in commenting on his

resolution, said he offered it because it covered the entire question, and because the action at the last meeting shortening the school year was not passed by a legal majority. It therefore fell to the ground. Since the last meeting he had discovered that more money could be collected from rents than was at first supposed. Besides this, the Comptroller stated that one haif of the appropriation for 1877 could be used for the maintenance of the schools. Moreover, it was by no means certain that, with the improved facilities for collecting taxes, no more than 85 per cent of the appropriation would be collected. He thought, therefore, that the schools could be carried on without the reductions in salaries contemplated by the resolution of Iuspector English. If it was found, however, that any modification was required in the system, it could come up simply on its own merits, disentangled from the question of salaries. There were more serious questions to be considered. It was a question, to test which a suit had been brought in the United States District Court, whether the Mayor could pay any warrants or issue any warrants. There was also a question for school purposes. resolution, said he offered it because it covered AN ADVERSE DECISION

AN ADVERSE DECISION
in either case would at once close the schools.
Both of these questions, he believed, were of infinitely more importance than the question of salaries, and it became the Board to drop the minor points and look at the most pressing question that now beset it—the question whether the schools could go on or not.

Inspector English understood that Inspector Dennis' resolution was an amendment. Dennis' resolution was an amendment.

The President decided that it was a substi-

The President decided that it was a substitute and, as such, in order.

Inspector English offered the following as an amendment to Inspector Dennis' resolution:

WHEREAS. The present condition of the city is such that the utmost economy should be practiced in all departments, and especially that all offices should be consolidated or discontinued wherever practicable; therefore,

Resolved, That we temporarily dispense with the following officers: Assistant Superintendent, \$2,500; Superintendent or Special Teacher of Musica \$1,500; Superintendent or Special Teacher of Drawing, \$1,500; Superintendent or Special Teacher of German, \$1,500; Attorney of the Board, \$1,875; Clerk of the Board, \$1,875; on Assistant Clerk, \$800,—thereby making an annual saving of \$11,550.

In speaking of his resolution, Inspector En-

them.
Inspector Dennis doubted if the lawyers in
the Board would thank Inspector English for
his invitation extended towards them to attend
to the legal business of the Board. While he
admitted that one Assistant Clerk

admitted that one Assistant Clerk
COULD BE DISPENSED WITH,
he did believe the other officers were necessary.
Besides this, he could not see the necessity of
discharging the officers named, because, as he
looked at it, and after the statement he had
made earlier in the evening, he thought the
schools could be maintained without the reduction proposed, provided the question whether they could go on or not was decided favorably by the courts.

Inspector Vocke didn't want to see the school
system ruined. The amendment, as he looked
at it, aimed in that direction.

Inspector Stone asked whether the Board
could violate contracts with its employes, which
Inspector English's resolution practically contemplated.

The President declined to constitute himself
a court to pass upon purely legal questions.

The President declined to constitute nimself a court to pass upon purely legal questions. While he had, an opinion on the subject, he did not think he was called upon to announce it, and would prefer to refer the question to the brilliant array of legal talent he saw around

Inspector Hoyne jumped up to move an amendment to the amendment, but was ruled amendment to the amendment, but was ruled out of order.
Inspector Stone, said he thought some of the reductions necessary, but the amendment was too radical, too sweeping, in its nature, and he could not vote for it.

Mr. English touched on the question again. In fact, he dived deep into it, repeating his well-worn arguments of iast Friday night.

The question finally came upon the amendment, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Hovne, English—2.

Yeae-Hoyne, English-2.
Nays-Kohn, Hotz. Jacobs, Prussing, Wells, Pennis, Stone, Vocke, Sullivan-9. Nays—Ronn. Hotz. Jacoos, Prussing, Wells, Dennis, Stone, Vocke. Sullivan—9.

But Inspector English was not to be repressed. He was ready with another time-killer. This time it was in the shape of a further amendment looking to the adoption of the system of double divisions in the high schools. In doing so, he made a speech, in which he sought to show that the measure was one of practical economy, and in which he necessarily repeated a large portion of his arguments made last Friday night. He mentioned, by way of novelty, that there were 10,000 cnildren who couldn't find seats in the schools.

Inspector Denins could not see the necessity of being so economical, especially after his explanation in regard to the rent-roll, the balance of the old appropriation, and the possible collection of more than 85 per cent of the new. He took little stock in the talk about the 10,000 children roaming about the city because they couldn't find seats in the schools. He was even

couldn't find seats in the schools. He was even disposed to think the

PRESIDENT HAD BHEN LED ASTRAY
by the loose talk on this subject in making his annual report. He believed it would be well to have a committee appointed to see just how many children were deprived of school accommodations, and intimated that he had a resolution bearing on this point.

After a good deal of further talk, the amendment was lost by the following typte:

Yess—Howne, English, Stone—3. Yeas-Hoyne, English, Stone-3.

Noys-Kohn, Hotz, Jacobs, Prussing, Wells,
Dennis, Vocke, Sullivan-8. Inspector English had another one. He moved, as a further amendment, that the study of Greek be discontinued. It was lost by the fol-

hildren roaming about the city because they couldn't find seats in the schools. He was even

Nays—nonn Hots, Prossing, wells, Dennis, Stone, Vocke, Sullivan—8.

Inspector Stone said he was glad these amendments had been disposed of. There had been a good deal of talk and very little cider, and he was glad there was now a prospect of the disproportion being equalized. He was opposed, however, to Inspector Dennis' resolution as making a strike at a few individuals and not touching the rest. The responsibility for the comparative failure in the teaching of German in the public schools should be borne by the Board. That it was a comparative failure, as taught, was generally admitted, and the reason lay in the fact that as taught, was generally admitted, and the reason lay in the fact that the teachers of German were not what they should be. The reason for that was that the Board did not pay enough to secure the best teachers. If the Board wanted to strike out German, let it do so altogether, and not strike at three special teachers while letting the rest go.

were not paid enough for their work, but when the city's financial condition improved he hoped the needed reform would be brought about. He could not understand the need of cutting down these three teachers' salaries after listen-ing to Inspector Dennis' explanations on the subject of finances. Inspector English, in another speech, said the teachers of German were not worth \$1,200 a

year.

Inspector Stone, for the purpose of practically dispensing with the services of these teachers, moved as an amendment to insert \$50, instead of \$1,200, in Inspector Dennis' substitute. The amendment was lost, Inspector's Hoyne and Stone being the only ones who favored it.

Inspector Dennis' substitute was then put, and lost by the following vote, eight affirmative votes, helps, pecessary to carry it: otes being necessary to carry it: Yeas-Kohn, Hotz, Prussing, Dennis, Vocke, ullivan-6.
Nays-Hoyne, English, Jacobs, Wells, Stone-

The question then recurred on Inspector English's original amendment, offered at the last meeting. It was lost by the following vote: Yeas-Hoyne, English, Jacobs, Stone-4. Nays-Kobn, Hotz, Prussing, Wells, Dennis Ocke, Sullivan-7.

Vocke, Sainvan-7.

Everything in the way of amendments and substitutes having been gotten out of the way. Inspector Stone moved the appointment of a special committee of three to inquire and report whether there was any ground for serious apprehension that the work of conducting the schools will the close of the school year of 1878 would nension that the work of conducting the schountil the close of the school year of 1878 wou be interfered with. The motion prevailed, at the President appointed as such Committee I spectors Stone, Vocke, and Dennis.

spectors Stone, Vocke, and Dennis.
SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.
Inspector Wells offered a resolution requesting the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and the Superintendent to ascertain and report what schools, if any, were obliged, from lack of room, to reject pupils, how many pupils, if any, had been so rejected; and what additional accommodations, if any, were needed to meet the immediate wants of such could be a superior of the were needed to meet the immediate wants of such pupils.

Inspector Stone moved as an amendment that they also inquire and report as to the condition of the school-buildings, and as to whether they are crowded or otherwise unfit for school pur-

The amendment prevailed, and the resolution

The amendment prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Inspector Hoyne offered a resolution providing for paying the janitors two months salary at the same rate as paid them for December, 1877. The resolution was adopted.

Inspector Hotz offered a resolution instructing the Committee on High Schools and the Committee on Text-Books to consider the feasibility of changing the course of instruction in the High School and thus reducing expenses during the next school year. The resolution was adopted.

Inspector English offered the following:

\*\*Resolved.\*\* That the teachers by paid on account

ber, 1877. The Inspector said he expected the teachers would get this money—the remaining half of their January salary—on or about the second aturday in May.

Saturday in May.

The resolution was adopted.
Inspector Dennis was, at his own request,
excused from acting on the Special Committee
of three, and Inspector Hoyne appointed in his place.

The Superintendent presented the follow statistics in regard to attendance for March

Total for the city ... ... ... The Board then adjourned.

HYMENEAL.

The Elegant Nuptials of Two Rich People in Cincinnati Yesterday. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., April 3 .- The Parsons-Herron vedding, which took place here this afternoon was a noteworthy event in social circles. Mis-Assistant Clerk, \$800,—thereby making an annual saving of \$11,550.

In speaking of his resolution, Inspector English made a speech quite like unto those he made at the last meeting, insisting on the necessity of economy at this juncture. His resolution was only for temporary purposes, and when the city's condition was improved these officers might be reinstated. Such cutting down was 'preferable anyway to turning the children out on the streets earlier than usual. In speaking of the Attorney, and while acknowledging the value of that gentleman's services, he claimed that there were good lawyers in the Board who could and probably would look after the legal questions which it became necessary to tackle from time to time.

Inspector Wells regarded the policy sought to be introduced as suicidal in its nature, and went on to show how the teachers ought to have the Assistant Superintendent to look after them.

Inspector Dennis doubted if the lawyers in the profession of exceedingly lovely.

scene. There were six bridesmans, prominent young ladies of Cincinnati society, but only one groomsman, the son of ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York. The bride was dressed in white brocade silk, and looked exceedingly lovely. Among the guests was Mrs. Hayes, who entered on the arm of her eldest son, Webb. She was also dressed in white silk. A boundary-line of ribbons separated the guests who were invited only to the church from those who were invited to the reception. The latter, numbering forty or fitty, entered in full dress. The rich costumes of the ladies, blending with the gorgeous effects of the flowers, formed one of the most brilliant scenes ever witnessed on a similar occasion here. Following the ceremonies at the church came the reception at the Herron mansion. It is rumored that another of Mr. Herron's daughters is to be married soon to a son of the late Larz Anderson. The sister of Mr. Parsons, the bridegroom of to-day, was married a year or two since to Prince Delynar, of the German Court, her high-born spouse receiving a dowry of \$100,-000 with his fair prize.

VINDICATED. SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 3 .- The examination of ex-Congressman R. R. Duell, before United States Commissioner Northrup, for subornation of perjury, in connection with a pension case in Cortland County, closed this afternoon with his discharge, the Commissioner and United States Attorney joining in expressing Dueil's complete vindication.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The State Medical Society adjourned this afternoon, after electing Dr. B. H. Evans President : Dr. J. B. Lindsley, of Nashville, Secretary; and Dr. R. W. Mitchell, of Memphis, Corresponding Secretary. A large number of members left for the Hot Springs this afternoon. NO CARPETS SHOULD BE LAID

without a moth-proof carpet-lining. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the American Carpet-Lining Company, New York and Bos ton. For sale by all carpet dealers. MARRIAGES. RICHARDSON-SANDERSON-At 859 West Adamast., Chicago, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. E. M. Boring, D. D., Holland W. Richardson, M. D., and Miss Martha J. Sanderson, both of this city,

DEATHS. LYNCH-At St. Joseph's Hospital, at 9 o'clock s. m. on the 3d inst. Mrs. Johanna Lynch, relies of the late Timothy Lynch, aged 70 years.
Funeral from the Church of the Immaculate Conception Friday morning at 10 o'clock, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

REENAN—April 2. John C. Keenan.
Funeral Thursday at 10:30 o'clock from 85 Judd81., to Jesuit Church, to Calvary Cemetery by cars.

EF Albany, N. T., papers please copy.
PAGE—April 1, John Page.
Funeral to Calvary by carriages from Jesuit Church
at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FEULNER—Joseph Feulner, musician, aged 40 years.
Funeral will take place from 458 South Clark-at.
Friday, April 5, at 1 p. m. All friends are cordially invited. INCURRING A TREMENDOUS RISK.

INCURRING A TREMENDOUS RISK.

They incur a tremendous risk who sojourn or emigrate to reside in districts where maiarial disease is prevalent, without medicinal means of fortifying their systems against the periodic scourge. The danger to billious subjects, and to those who lack bodily stamina, is particularly serious. A preventive and curative agent of known anti-maiarial efficacy should be frequently used and constantly kept at hand by such persons; and on none can they rely with such certainty of protection and aid as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This grand specific roots ont every vestige of the maiarial poison from the system, and endows it with an amount of vital activity and repelling power that nullifies the influence of miasma. It also prevents and remedies disorders of the stomach, bowels, and liver, which are particularly prevalent in maiarious regions, and is an incomparable general invigorant.

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THERE WILL BE A TEMPERANCE MASS-meeting this evening at the Swedish Methodiss Church corner 'ok and Market-vis, under the auspice of the Chicago Avenue Bed-kibbon Reform Club.

N ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Sunday-school will be given at the church to-rrow evening by the Unity Church Dramatic Club, organization quite celebrated for its amateur islen. THE MINT—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF hankers and business men will be held this evening at 50 clock, at the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hetel, to hear the report of the Committee, and to discuss the importance of establishing a new branch Mint is Chicago. A full attendance is urgestly requested. THE OPENING RECEPTION OF THE NEW Athensum, Nos. 48 to 54 Dearborn-st. opposis Tremon House, will be given this evening from so will be open for inspection. Addresses will be open for inspection. Addresses will be given by prominent gentiemen of the city. The Rev. C. W. Wendte, of Cincinnati, so long interested in the Athensum, will be present. BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS

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Thursday, April 4, at 10 a. m., Consisting of Men's, Women's, Boys' and Youths, and BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS. Also a stock of RUBBERS. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday Morning, April 5, at 9:30 o'clock, New Parlor & Chamber Suits, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

A full line Carpets, General Household Furni-ture. Office Desks, General Merchandise, &c. One Billiard Table complete. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, AT 9:30 A. M.,

WEEKLY TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY, 50 PACKAGES

of White Granite, C. C., Yellow, and Rockingham Ware, in open iota. Also Decorated Toilet Sets, Tin-GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctineers. ON FRIDAY, APRIL 6, AT THE RESIDENCE 1220 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

COMMENCING AT 10 OCLOCK. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Carpela Stoves, Crockery Gare, Ice Box. &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO.; Auctioneers. REGULAR TRADE SALE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

FRIDAY, April 5, 10 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Etc.,

THURSDAY MORNING. April 4, at 9:30 o'clock on second floor, 174 East Randolph-st.

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of WM. H. WINNING, Bankrupte THURSDAY Morning, APRIL 4, at 10 o'clock, a store 144 Twenty-second-st. By order of Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENTEEL FURNITURE AT DWELLING, 44 CASS-ST. Friday Morning, April 5, at 10 o'elk,

We shall sell, without reserve, the entire content of dwelling 44 Case-st. consisting of Parior, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Beds. Bedding, Storas, etc., WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners, etc. Parlot and Chamber Sets, Household Goods, Dr.
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